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## Hardy Perennials Head Avalanche of Bills

As the 87th Congress convened, there was the usual heavy volume of new legislation introduced. During the first 10 days of the 1961 session (Jan. 3-12) the number of bills and resolutions received and given House and Senate numbers was as follows (complete listings will be carried in subsequent issues of Congressional Quarterly):

	House	Senate
Public and Private bills	2,690	376
Joint resolutions	136	28
Concurrent resolutions	82	6
Resolutions	105	30
TOTAL	3,013	440

Many of the House and Senate proposals introduced during the first 10 days of the session were, almost word for word, repetitions of measures proposed in previous Congresses. Comparatively few embodied legislative proposals made in the reports of the various task forces appointed to make recommendations to President-elect Kennedy.

### Senate

In the Senate, 13 of the measures introduced in the first nine days had massive blocs of co-sponsors:

• Depressed Areas -- Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), who headed the Kennedy task force on depressed areas, introduced a bill (S 1) to provide \$379.5 million in federal loans and grants for redevelopment of economically depressed areas. The same bill was passed and vetoed in both the 85th and 86th Congresses. S 1 had 41 co-sponsors. GOP versions (S56, 59) were introduced by Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and nine others and Hugh Scott (R Pa.).

• Small Business -- Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and 24 others introduced S 2, furnishing increased tax deductions for small business income reinvested in the business.

• Preemption -- Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and 21 others reintroduced a bill (S 3) to restrict federal courts from striking down state laws on grounds of federal preemption of the legislative area involved. The same bill failed of final enactment by one vote in 1958 and was passed by the House but not the Senate in 1959.

• Saline Water -- 16 Senators introduced or co-sponsored bills (S 22, S 100, S 109) to expand the saline-water conversion program.

• Milk -- 27 Senators co-sponsored S 146, to continue the special school-milk program.

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## **Week in Congress:**

# **SENATE SIDETRACKS ANTI-FILIBUSTER DISPUTE, 50-46**

The Senate Jan. 11, by a 50-46 roll-call vote, referred to its Committee on Rules and Administration a proposal (S Res 4) to amend Rule 22 so as to reduce from two-thirds to three-fifths of Senators present and voting the number required to invoke cloture, or shut off debate on a pending issue. Eight other resolutions to change Senate rules were also referred to the Committee, by voice vote. (For voting, see chart p. 59)

Thus ended the 1961 chapter of a biennial campaign by Senate liberals to strengthen the Senate's slender barrier against unlimited debate. As the scene opened Jan. 3, moments after the 87th Congress had convened, the would-be reformers were convinced that a majority of the 100-member Senate was prepared to accept cloture by a three-fifths vote, if not by a simple majority of 51. One week later, neither proposal having been put to a vote, the entire issue was swept aside on the motion of Majority and Minority Leaders Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) and Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) to refer the matter to committee. (Weekly Report p. 3)

Much of the seven-day debate turned on the role and rulings of Vice President Richard M. Nixon, as the Senate's presiding officer. At the outset, Nixon reaffirmed his 1957 "advisory opinion," repeated in 1959, that the Constitutional right of a majority of the Senate to adopt new rules at the beginning of a new Congress could not be inhibited by the two-thirds requirement of Rule 22 respecting cloture. At such a time and for such a purpose, in short, a majority could shut off debate. Nixon further suggested that this might be done by moving the previous question -- a standard parliamentary device in the House and other legislative bodies, but not in the Senate.

Nixon's informal rulings, coupled with the fact that he was to be replaced shortly by Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), furnished the liberals with their major argument for the immediate consideration of S Res 4, the three-fifths proposal sponsored by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), and S Res 5, the majority proposal sponsored by Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.). Delay, by reference to committee or otherwise, would have the practical effect of preventing any modification of Rule 22 for another two, or possibly four, years, they said.

Sen. Mansfield, however, disagreed. In moving Jan. 10 to refer the matter to the Rules Committee (of which he was to become chairman), he said that he personally considered Anderson's three-fifths proposal "desirable," but that "possible rulings by the Presiding Officer of far-reaching consequence" had never been considered in committee. "I shall leave no stone unturned," he promised, in reporting a measure in line with S Res 4 "at a later date" and in bringing it to a vote.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), summing up the liberal view of Mansfield's motion before the vote Jan. 11, said: "What we are to vote on is tantamount to a motion to kill....When Senators vote 'yea' on this question, they will vote to give up the power to pass effective and meaningful civil rights legislation." But a bipartisan majority so voted, Democrats splitting 32-31,

## **State of the Union**

President Eisenhower Jan. 12 sent to Congress his farewell State of the Union message. It gave assurances of America's strength but also warned that the continuing Communist menace abroad left "little room for complacency." He said "progress implies both new and continuing problems and, unlike Presidential administrations, problems rarely have terminal dates." (For text, see p. 53)

The message mainly was a review of the eight years of his Administration, and the President said during that period there had been built a new economic vitality without inflation, while spending had been increased to keep abreast of both international and domestic responsibilities. On national defense, he assured Congress, "For the first time in our nation's history we have consistently maintained in peacetime, military forces of a magnitude sufficient to deter and if need be to destroy predatory forces in the world."

For the second time in his eight-year Administration the President did not deliver the message in person.

Republicans 18-55. Sent to the Rules Committee along with S Res 4 and 5 were S Res 6, by Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.), proposing a rule of germaneness, and six changes (S Res 9 through 14) proposed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.).

## **House Rules Committee**

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) announced to a Jan. 11 news conference his plan for changing the House Rules Committee. Rayburn said he had decided to expand the Committee's membership from 12 to 15, rather than try to remove any of the Committee's members. The Democrat-Republican ratio on the Committee would be 10-5, with the Democrats picking up two Committee seats, the Republicans picking up one.

Rayburn said he had chosen this method, rather than trying to remove a Committee member, because it was "painless." "It is a way to embarrass no one, unless they want to be embarrassed," the Speaker said.

Rayburn said the previous members of the Committee would be reappointed. He said he then would ask a caucus of House Democrats, to be held next week, to direct Democratic members of the Rules Committee to bring to the floor a resolution to change House rules to raise the Committee's membership.

Earlier the same day Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.) said he was opposed to any plan to "pack" the Committee.

Rayburn said Democrats added to the Committee must have supported the Kennedy ticket and that one might be a "moderate Southerner -- like myself."

## 220 KENNEDY CAMPAIGN POLICY DECLARATIONS LISTED

From his acceptance speech July 15, 1960 to the eve of his election Nov. 7, President-elect John F. Kennedy made 220 specific statements of policy which he implicitly or explicitly promised to carry out if he were elected President. Congressional Quarterly analyzed the transcripts of all of Mr. Kennedy's speeches as actually delivered as well as the prepared texts published by the Democratic National Committee. The four TV debates with his opponent, letters and statements issued by the Committee and statements to the press also were analyzed.

This CQ Fact Sheet lists each apparent promise and separates them into the following categories: National Security, 15 promises; Foreign Policy, 54 promises; Labor and Welfare, 41 promises; Agriculture, 21 promises; Natural Resources, 24 promises; Commerce, 14 promises; Economic Policy, 16 promises; and General Government and Judiciary, 35 promises. Source and date are listed after each promise. In cases where several promises in succession were extracted from one source, the source is listed at the end of the series.

### NATIONAL SECURITY

#### Weapons Testing

1. "During my Administration the United States will not be the first to begin nuclear tests in the world's atmosphere to contaminate the air that all must breathe and thus endanger the lives of future generations.

2. "If the present nuclear weapons test conference is still in progress when I am elected I will direct vigorous negotiation, in accordance with my personal instructions on policy, in the hope of concluding a realistic and effective agreement.

3. "Should the current Geneva conference have been terminated before January 20, 1961, I will immediately thereafter invite Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union to participate in a new and, I would hope, far more successful conference on nuclear weapons tests. In either event, I intend to prescribe a reasonable but definite time limit within which to determine whether significant progress is being made.

4. "I would also invite leading nations having industrial capacity for production of nuclear weapons to a conference to seek and, if possible, to agree upon means of international control of both the production and use of weapons grade fissionable material and also the production of nuclear weapons." Letter to former member of the Atomic Energy Commission Thomas E. Murray, Oct. 10

#### Disarmament

5. "...we must establish an arms control research institute -- under the direction of the President -- to undertake, coordinate and follow through on the research development and policy planning needed for a workable

disarmament program. Detection and monitoring systems will require new techniques of aerial reconnaissance and radar surveillance -- new uses for our communications systems, computers and cameras -- new ways to denature plutonium and inspect power reactors....

6. "...we must begin -- perhaps within the framework of the arms control research institute -- to plan for the reconversion of our economy from war to peace. Millions of jobs and billions of dollars are tied up in our present defense effort. We must plan for the orderly reallocation of these resources to our peacetime needs.

7. "...most important, the fight for disarmament must command the personal attention and concern of the President of the United States." Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 23

#### Defense

8. "(Khrushchev) will only be convinced of our strength when we are truly strong. That requires only one kind of defense policy -- not a policy of ceilings and limitations -- not a policy set by narrow-minded men at the Budget Bureau -- not a policy which places a balanced budget ahead of a balance of power -- but a policy which will keep America the strongest country in the world." San Diego, Calif., Sept. 12.

9. "The next President must promptly send to Congress a special message requesting the funds and authority necessary to give us a nuclear retaliatory power second to none...." Washington, D.C., Sept. 20

"First -- we must take immediate steps to protect our present nuclear striking force from surprise attack... by providing SAC with the capability of maintaining a continuous airborne alert -- and by pressing projects such as the Hound Dog air-ground missile which will enable manned bombers to penetrate Soviet defenses with their weapons. We must also step up our lagging Atlas base program. For missiles without bases are worthless -- adding nothing to our defense -- and wasting our all too limited missile supply.

"...we must step up crash programs to provide ourselves with the ultimate weapons -- the Polaris submarines and Minuteman missiles -- which will eventually close the missile gap.... New York, N.Y., Sept. 14

10. "...we must modernize and give increased mobility to our conventional forces -- our only protection against limited war. As long as we have the airlift capacity to rush only one division to a trouble spot anywhere on the globe -- and as long as we are still relying on the Old M-1...(and) M-48 tank...we are in trouble.

11. "...we must reorganize our Defense Department -- allocations, roles and missions -- in accordance with the logic of modern weapons systems and technology -- transforming the Joint Chiefs of Staff into a defense level staff rather than the representatives of the three services -- creating an authority which will be directly responsible

for stimulating scientific research and discovery -- and eliminating the duplication of function which has resulted from the creation of 39 separate civilian status offices in the Pentagon.

**12.** "I will not cut our present commitment to the cause of freedom anywhere in the world. I have never believed in retreating under fire." New York, N.Y., Sept. 14

#### Waging Peace

**13.** "Unless we are willing to take the leadership in the U.N. -- and that means next week as well as the years ahead -- unless we are willing to channel more of our ideas, programs and delegable power to that body -- then we may expect to see that one last hope for peace swallowed up in the oceans of hate." New York, N.Y., Sept. 14

**14.** "I believe we should not go to the summit until there is some reason to believe that a meeting of minds can be obtained on either Berlin, outer space, or general disarmament including nuclear testing...until we are strong here, until we are moving here, I believe a summit could not be successful. I hope that before we do meet, there will be preliminary agreements on those four questions, or at least two of them, or even one of them, which would warrant such a meeting." Fourth Radio-TV Debate, Oct. 21

**15.** "We will rebuild our diplomatic corps so that we can send skilled and compassionate men to represent us all over the world -- men who know the problems and concerns of the areas in which they are stationed -- who can represent the cause of freedom with credit -- men who are selected for their ability and not the size of their campaign contributions." Miami Beach, Fla., Oct. 18

## FOREIGN POLICY

#### Immigration

**16.** "Our Democratic platform specifically states that we must remove the distinctions between native-born and naturalized citizens to assure full protection of our laws to all. It points out that the protections provided by due process, right of appeal, and statutes of limitation, can be extended to non-citizens without hampering the security of our nation. I shall insist that this pledge be given high priority. There is no place for second-class citizenship in America." Hyannis, Mass., Aug. 6

**17.** "(The country should) look beyond to the abolition of the national origins...quota system and its replacement with a more equitable method of regulating the inflow of immigrants." New York Times, Oct. 24

#### Underdeveloped Countries

**18.** "The next President must promptly request our more prosperous NATO allies, and possibly Japan and others, to join with us in approaching each under-developed area of the world -- Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia -- to request the establishment through the United Nations of regional development plans, coordinating and stimulating the flow to those areas of long-term public and private capital, surplus food and technical assistance -- stabilizing their independence,

## Priorities

**1.** "If I am elected I will give the farm problem top priority in the opening weeks of my Administration." Lacrosse, Wis., Oct. 23

**2.** "I have pledged myself and my party to the immediate enactment of a program of medical care for the aged through Social Security...And if I am elected President next Tuesday that pledge will not be filed away with old and unmeant campaign promises -- it will be at the very top of my agenda for action. For I intend to submit such a program to Congress within 30 days after I take office." Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 1

**3.** "...one of the first items on the Democratic agenda in 1961 is the passage of an adequate bill for school construction." Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 2

**4.** "Our Democratic platform specifically states that we must remove the distinctions between native-born and naturalized citizens...I shall insist that this pledge be given high priority." Hyannis, Mass., Aug. 6

**5.** "The next President must promptly send to Congress a special message requesting the funds and authority necessary to give us a nuclear retaliatory power second to none." Washington, D.C., Sept. 20

**6.** "I would convene a working conference of public and private experts in January to work out an African educational system." Washington, D.C., Sept. 21

**7.** "During your primary I pledged that within 60 days of my election I would send to the Congress a complete program to restore and revive the economy of West Virginia... and all the other neglected areas of our country. Today, I reaffirm that pledge." Charleston, W.Va., Sept. 19

satisfying those frustrations which the Communists seem to exploit, and, above all, treating those nations not as customers or votes to be bought, but as partners in building a stronger and more peaceful world community. Washington, D.C., Sept. 20

**19.** "I would strengthen the Development Loan Fund." Second TV-Radio Debate, Oct. 7

#### Africa

"...we must embark on a bold and imaginative new program for the development of Africa."

**20.** "First, we must ally ourselves with the rising tide of nationalism...the most powerful force in the modern world."

**21.** "Second, we must make the United Nations the central instrument of our energies and policies in Africa. With limited resources and personnel, the United Nations has accomplished wonders in Africa."

**22-24.** "We will cooperate fully in U.N. economic aid and technical assistance programs. We will send first-rate men to staff our own U.N. Mission -- and encourage talented Americans to work for the secretariat."

**25-26.** "Third...we must greatly increase the number of African students -- future African leaders -- brought to this country for university training. And we must establish a multi-nation African educational development fund. This fund -- in which the African states

**Kennedy Promises - 3**

would be full partners -- will map the long-range educational needs of Africa, helping to build the school system and universities which will ultimately permit Africans to educate their own people.

27. "And while Africa builds its own educational system we will send a stream of experts and educators -- engineers and technicians -- to train Africa in the tools of modern production and modern agriculture -- and in the skills and knowledge essential to the conduct of government.

28. "Fourth, we must help provide the development capital which can transform the resources of Africa -- the least productive area in the world -- into a higher standard of living for the African people. We should establish a multi-lateral development loan fund -- a fund directed by Western and African nations -- a fund whose expense would be borne by all the Western allies -- a fund which would make the long-term capital loans necessary to develop the roads, the power, the water, the hospitals, and all the other public needs which are vital to an industrial economy.

29. "Fifth, we must stimulate private investment in Africa. For the capital needs of Africa are far too great ever to be met by government alone. Therefore we must expand our consular services -- and use the resources of the development loan fund to educate private industry to Africa's enormous economic potential." Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 8

30. "I would convene a working conference of public and private experts in January to work out an African educational system." Washington, D.C., Sept. 21

31. "We must use our surpluses and our technology to meet the critical African need for food.... Our agricultural experts must train African farmers to use modern methods to increase food production -- freeing labor and capital for industry, and putting an end to hunger. And while productivity is being increased we will use our surplus foods to combat the threat of immediate famine -- to provide security against starvation.

32. "...we must wipe out all traces of discrimination and prejudice against Negroes at home, if we are to win the respect and friendship of the Negro people of Africa... African diplomats have...difficulties finding homes in Washington. What picture of America will these leaders and future leaders bring back to their own land? We cannot be the champion of democracy abroad unless we practice it at home." New York, N.Y., Oct. 12

**Berlin**

33. "The United States must meet its commitments in Berlin." Third Radio-TV Debate, Oct. 13

**Cuba**

34.-36. "...we can constantly express our friendship for the Cuban people -- our sympathy with their economic problems -- our determination that they will again be free. At the same time we must firmly resist further Communist encroachment in this hemisphere -- working through a strengthened Organization of the American States -- and encouraging those liberty-loving Cubans who are leading the resistance to Castro. And we must make it clear...that we will defend our Naval Base at Guantanamo under all circumstances -- and continue to seek reparation for his seizures of American property." Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 6

37. "We must promptly initiate a major broadcast program for Cuba.

38. "While we cannot violate international law, we must recognize that these exiles and rebels represent the real voice of Cuba, and should not be constantly handicapped by our immigration and Justice Department authorities." Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 15

39. "...we must attempt to strengthen the non-Batista democratic anti-Castro forces in exile, and in Cuba itself." Statement, Oct. 21

**Formosa, Quemoy, Matsu**

40. "...I would not suggest withdrawal (from Quemoy and Matsu) at the point of the Communist guns. It is a decision finally that the Nationalists should make and I believe that we should consult with them and attempt to work out a plan by which the line is drawn at the Island of Formosa...." Second TV-Radio Debate, Oct. 7

41. "I believe we must meet our commitment to Formosa.... I suggest that if Formosa is attacked, or the Pescadores, or if there is any military action in any area which indicates an attack on Formosa and the Pescadores, then, of course, the United States is at war to defend its treaty." Third TV-Radio Debate, Oct. 13

**Latin America**

42. "Our new policy...means constant consultation with Latin American nations on hemispheric problems -- as well as on issues of world-wide significance.

43. "...we must give constant and unequivocal support to democracy in Latin America. We must end our open and warm backing of dictators...Our ambassadors must be spokesmen for democracy, not supporters of tyrants. And we must constantly press for free elections in any country where such elections are not held. We must also strongly support the Commission on Human Rights of the OAS.

44. "...we must help provide the funds -- the long-term development loans -- essential to a growing economy -- an economy which can raise standards of living and keep up with the population explosion....

45. "We must plan our aid in full cooperation with the Latin American states -- carefully mapping the often widely varying needs of each nation -- and financing a development program both through the revenues of the affected nation as well as the long-term loans from the United States.

46. "We must act to stabilize the prices of the principal commodity exports of Latin America.

47. "We must encourage and aid programs of land reform.

48.-49. "...we must act to stimulate private investment in Latin America -- through improved consular services -- through the basic development programs which will provide the resources which private industry needs -- and by working out international agreements designed to safeguard our investments abroad.

50. "...we must expand our programs of technical assistance. We need to send an increased flow of engineers, technicians, factory managers and others to train the Latin Americans in the techniques of modern industry and modern agriculture. At the same time we must train the Latin Americans in these same skills.

51. "...we must step up our own student exchange program -- to provide education for future Latin leaders.

**52.** "At the same time we must step up our sadly lagging Voice of America broadcasts -- both in Spanish and in Portuguese.

**53.** "...we must make every effort to bring about some type of arms control agreement in South America -- an agreement which is fully compatible with the national security needs of every nation in the hemisphere.

**54.** "...we must work constantly to strengthen the OAS and its subordinate agencies by stimulating common American action through that organization -- and encouraging personnel policies which will equip it for new responsibilities.

**55.** "...we must reorganize our own handling of Latin American policies -- making sure that all policies originate with and flow from the President and Secretary of State -- and are carried out by the agencies involved. Tampa, Fla., Oct. 18

#### Middle East

**56.** "The influence of this nation and other maritime powers must be brought to bear on a just solution that removes all discrimination at the Suez Canal at all times. And the White House must take the lead.

**57.** "I propose that the new President reaffirm our sincere friendship for all the peoples of the Middle East, whatever their religion or race or politics.

**58.** "I propose that we make it crystal clear the United States means what it said in the Tripartite Declaration of 1950. (The Declaration by Great Britain, France and the United States said that if they found that Israel or the Arab States were preparing to violate frontiers or armistice lines the three governments "would, consistently with their obligations as members of the United Nations, immediately take action, both within and outside the United Nations, to prevent such violation.")

**59.** "I propose that all the authority and prestige of the White House be used to call into conference the leaders of Israel and the Arab states to consider privately their common problems.

**60.** "And I propose to waste no time in taking this initiative." New York, N.Y., Aug. 25

#### Poland

"...the next Administration must also devise a specific policy for Poland and Eastern Europe -- and I would suggest seven points:

**61.** "First, we must arm ourselves with more flexible economic tools...My amendment to the Battle Act would permit the President to use our economic strength to promote peaceful change behind the Iron Curtain wherever this would help wean the so-called captive nations away from their Kremlin masters...In the 87th Congress, under new Presidential leadership, it must become law. (The 1951 Mutual Defense Assistance Act, known as the Battle Act, stipulated that no economic, military, or financial assistance would be supplied to any nation unless it applied an embargo on the shipment of arms to Soviet-dominated countries. A 1959 Kennedy amendment, which was passed by the Senate but not taken up by the House, would have permitted the President to extend such economic and financial aid if he deemed it important to national security.)

**62.** "Secondly, we must never -- at any summit, in any treaty declaration, in our words or even in our minds -- recognize Soviet domination of Eastern Europe.

#### Committees, New Agencies

During the campaign President-elect Kennedy proposed the following committees, conferences, and new agencies:

"...there is a need for a second International Conference on Food and Agriculture, similar to the one held at Hot Springs, Va., under the leadership of President Roosevelt." Pamphlet, Agricultural Policy for the New Frontier

"...We need some mechanism -- such as that provided for by (area redevelopment) legislation now before the Congress -- to provide an agency to whom your industrial development corporations and lending institutions can sell the mortgages on the industrial buildings which you have rented through your own enterprise." Scranton, Pa., Oct. 28

"To coordinate its own participation the Federal Government should raise to the status of a Cabinet department all of its activities relating to urban development and metropolitan planning." Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 10

"I propose the establishment of an educational extension service within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare." Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 2

"...we must establish an arms control research institute..." Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 23

"We should establish a multilateral development loan fund -- a fund directed by Western and African nations...." Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 8

"I would convene a working conference of public and private experts in January to work out an African educational system." Washington, D.C., Sept. 21

"We should consider the setting up of a consultative system among the Americas on all important hemispheric problems to provide frequent meetings on questions the OAS does not cover." Vision, Oct. 7

"I propose that all the authority and prestige of the White House be used to call into conference the leaders of Israel and the Arab states to consider privately their common problems." New York, N.Y., Aug. 25

"First, we should convene a top level conference of industrial, union, and government officials to seek ways of making full use of the great productive power of automation, while minimizing the impact on affected employees." Flint, Mich., Sept. 5

"We will establish a Council of Resources and Conservation Advisors in the Office of the President...." Billings, Mont., Sept. 22

"...we must establish a committee on national economic goals...." Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 15

"We have proposed the establishment of a Federal Bureau of Intergroup Relations, to help solve...problems of discrimination...." Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9

**63.** "Third, we must strengthen the economic and cultural ties between Poland and the United States -- by expanding reciprocal trade, tourism, and information services. We can encourage the investment of American capital and technology. We can recognize the needs of Polish ships and airlines. And, perhaps most important of all, we can open our doors to refugees from the terror of tyranny.

64. "Fourth, we can increase the exchange of students, teachers, and technicians -- to give more Poles an opportunity to see the blessings of liberty -- and to give us an opportunity to assist the Poles in building an independent economy particularly in agriculture and the management of medium-sized industry.

65. "Fifth, we must strive to restore the traditional identification which Poland and Eastern Europe have had with the European community instead of the Soviet empire. We should invite all satellite nations to participate in all-European projects -- to share in intellectual and cultural exchanges -- to lower barriers to travel and trade.

66. "Sixth, we must eliminate Poland's fear of the West -- fears that are very real -- and this includes, in particular, a fear of Germany. We must make plain our intention that disputes between West and East be settled by peaceful negotiations, not by force -- that never again will Eastern European nations be violently stripped of their territories and resources.

67. "Seventh, and finally, we must make use of our frozen Polish funds to remind the people of that nation that we share their traditional pride in culture, learning and human welfare -- and offer to use these funds to build a national library -- and I think this would be particularly effective -- the reconstruction of the Warsaw Castle.... I believe the millions of dollars worth of zlotys we have idle in Poland -- acquired from our surplus food sales -- could be put to no better use than to... (rebuild) this traditional symbol of Polish independence." Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1

#### Peace Corps

68. "...I therefore propose...a 'peace corps' of talented young men willing and able to serve their country in this fashion for three years as an alternative to peacetime selective service -- well-qualified through rigorous standards -- well-trained in the language, skills, and customs they will need to know -- and directed and paid by the ICA Point Four agencies." San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 2

69. "A 'peace corps' of Americans trained to help these nations help themselves -- to show them modern agriculture, public health, road building, government and other skills -- trained in the language and customs of these nations (which so few of our ambassadors and foreign service are today) -- would be composed not only of young men who qualify to elect this alternative to the draft, but also men and women of every age -- teachers and engineers forced to retire at 65, for example -- who desire to devote a part of their lives not as soldiers of war but as ambassadors of peace." Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4

## LABOR AND WELFARE

#### Labor

70. "We must act -- and act promptly -- to solve the problem of automation which threatens millions of Americans with technological unemployment.

71. "First, we should convene a top-level conference of industrial, union and government officials to seek ways of making full use of the great productive power of automation, while minimizing the impact on affected employees.

72. "...the government must offer technical assistance to companies which are trying to convert to new machinery without undue hardship to employees.

73. "...we should expand the activities of the United States Employment Service to assist men who have been displaced by machines to find new employment. Today state agencies supported by federal aid try to refer men to jobs in surrounding areas. But the problem of automation is a national problem and we must begin to think about it on a national scale.

74. "...we must greatly expand our job training programs, to prepare men out of work in the new skills and techniques that will help them find new jobs.

75. "...we must revise our outmoded unemployment compensation laws to allow men to receive full benefit payments while they are engaged in retraining programs.

76. "...we must restore full employment to our schedule of national priorities -- striving for a more rapid growth of the American economy -- building purchasing power through better minimum wage and unemployment compensation...." Flint, Mich., Sept. 5

77. "We will give special attention to industries like coal which have been especially hard hit." Charleston, W.Va., Sept. 20

78. "The next Democratic Administration will address itself seriously to the steel problem." Youngstown, Ohio, Oct. 9

79. "If you entrust the leadership of this country to the Democratic party for the next 8 years, then as the Presidential candidate, I pledge myself and my party to seeking 82 million jobs by 1968." Levittown, Pa., Oct. 30

80. "It is time to reexamine the applicable provisions of the Taft-Hartley law and to substitute fairer, more workable and more effective provisions for dealing with national emergency disputes.

81. "Such a new law might contain two stages of remedies. It should place the initial responsibility on the employers and the unions in specified critical industries to establish their own settlement procedures whenever they cannot agree on the terms of a new contract by collective bargaining. In other words, there should be a basic agreement, worked out by each industry in advance, setting up methods for negotiating new contracts without creating a national emergency.

82. "Then, if both sides fail to set a satisfactory non-government procedure, or it breaks down, the President should be given the freest choice of all possible measures to be selected or combined according to the need of the particular situation...I reject the alternative of compulsory arbitration. But not only would such a statute as I propose be more effective because of its flexibility -- it would also introduce enough uncertainty of Executive action to force the parties to get together without having the President act at all." United Steelworkers Convention, Atlantic City, N.J., Sept. 19

83. "I intend to take this fight to the American people. I am sure that they will support me in November in my goal of a minimum living standard of \$1.25 an hour for millions of Americans who work in the large enterprises of our country." Statement, Washington, D.C., Aug. 30

84. "I am not satisfied when I see men like Jimmy Hoffa, in charge of the largest union in the United States, still free." First TV-Radio Debate, Sept. 26

#### Aid to the Aged

85. "I have pledged myself and my party to the immediate enactment of a program of medical care for the aged through Social Security.... And if I am elected President next Tuesday that pledge will not be filed away

with old and unmeant campaign promises -- it will be at the very top of my agenda for action. For I intend to submit such a program to Congress within 30 days after I take office." Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 1.

**86.** "Secondly, we must broaden and extend the current scale of social security benefits, which have barely kept pace with the rising cost of living. We must devise machinery that will enable us to keep ahead of rising prices -- so that human welfare will not be cruelly dissipated by inflation.

**87.** "Third, we must raise the amount which retired persons can earn and still be eligible for social security benefits -- so that our older people can supplement their meager benefits with meaningful outside employment.

**88.** "Fourth, we must provide more than benefits... We must embark on a great program to use the skills of older Americans -- through changes in government hiring policies -- through expanded employment services -- and through an intensive education of our nation's employers to the immense value of this great reservoir of unused talents.

**89.** "Fifth, we must provide adequate housing for the aged -- housing which will be an integral part of the community in which they live. For this we may need a new program of loans, and new incentives to builders to construct homes which meet their special requirements.

**90.** "Sixth, if we adopt these programs of housing and employment, and construct a system of adequate benefits -- then we can move to reduce the number of those who still need assistance.

**91.** "Seventh, we must expand our basic research into the causes and prevention of those chronic illnesses and diseases which are associated with advancing age.

**92.** "Eighth, we must do more for the widows and children who survive." Hyde Park, N.Y., Aug. 14

**93.** "We must provide not only care but rehabilitative services for those who need the shelter of institutions." Reading, Pa., Sept. 16

**94.** "...we must provide for the establishments at the community level for the early detection -- and thus the prevention -- of many of the diseases that afflict the aged.

**95.** "The Federal Government should also encourage and assist local communities to establish organized home programs, nutritional guidance, and coordinated community health services which have already helped old people greatly to achieve self-reliance and vigor." Rockford, Ill., Oct. 24

#### Child Welfare

**96.-97.** "...in addition to federal leadership to control and prevent juvenile delinquency, we must have provision for Day Care Centers for children whose mothers are unavailable during the day.

**98.** "...the child welfare program and other services established under the Social Security Act should be expanded." Letter to Mrs. Randolph Guggenheim, President of the National Committee for the Day Care of Children, Inc., Oct. 18

#### Education

**99.-100.** "...one of the first items on the Democratic agenda in 1961 is the passage of an adequate bill for school construction.... In 1961, a Democratic Congress -- under the leadership of a Democratic President --

will enact a bill to raise teachers' salaries, a bill which can help start the flow of urgently needed new teachers toward our schools." Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 2.

**101.** "On the college level, our need for new buildings in the next 10 years will equal all the structures built on all U.S. campuses since the American Revolution. By a system of loans and matching grants, not only dormitory facilities, but also classrooms, libraries, and laboratories must be provided.

**102.** "We must create a sizable and effective scholarship program. And the place to begin is to restore the federal-state college scholarship program that was dropped from the National Defense Education Act. That would assist at least 20,000 of our best high school students to go on to a college education they could not otherwise afford -- and we as a nation cannot afford any other policy." Eugene, Ore., Sept. 7

**103.** "I am in favor of continuing the appropriation of federal funds for vocational education at the full amounts authorized under the various vocational education acts, and where justified, I am in favor of expanding vocational education on a grant-in-aid basis, to be administered by state boards for vocational education." Statement, Oct. 16

**104.** "We must search for new teaching methods, new classroom techniques, new ways of presenting old subjects and imaginative ways of presenting new subjects.... Therefore, I propose the establishment of an educational service within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. This service will...conduct and guide research into new teaching techniques and methods -- into the problems of our school systems and programs for their solution -- making the result of its work freely available to all of our 48,600 school districts.

**105.** "...I propose the enactment of a student loan insurance act -- modeled on the highly successful program which has been adopted by my native state of Massachusetts. Under this program the Federal Government -- in return for a small premium -- would guarantee student loans made by colleges and universities.... Although a small special revolving fund would be required, federal payments would be made only in the unlikely event of default. Basic responsibility for repayment would be in the hands of the student, and the loan program itself would be administered by the individual college or university." Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 2

#### Medicine

"In no area is progress more vitally needed than the area of health..."

**106.** "...we must provide federal grants for the construction, expansion, and modernization of medical schools, dental schools, and schools of public health.

**107.** "...we must provide loans and scholarships for medical students. Low-interest loans and fellowships must be made available by the Federal Government -- converting them into scholarships for those willing to devote their talents to fighting disease in the underdeveloped nations -- for which we need a new world health center -- and those willing to devote their talents in this country to those rural and other areas with a shocking lack of doctors.

**108.** "...we must provide grants for renovating our older hospitals....

**109.** "...we must provide long-term grants for increased medical research, including basic research.

110. "...we must expand our efforts for rehabilitation.... Two million handicapped or disabled people in America today could be rehabilitated if the funds and services were available -- but instead we are providing for 88,000." Warm Springs, Ga., Oct. 10

## AGRICULTURE

### Priority

111. "If I am elected I will give the farm problem top priority in the opening weeks of my Administration." LaCrosse, Wis., Oct. 23

### Supply Management

112. "...we intend to assure...parity of income for the farmer primarily through supply management -- the adjustment of supply to demand at parity income prices. Purchases and loans will be necessary to some commodities at certain times to supplement supply management. But a basic instrument of assuring parity of income will be supply management controls -- including the use of marketing quotas, land retirement with product diversion and other devices -- to be used either together or separately, depending upon the needs of the specific commodity and the desires of the producers.

"...supply management control to be used will, of course, vary with each commodity. For each commodity has different problems of production and marketing. And any program of supply management for any commodity, must be worked out with producer committees and representatives of the farmers involved -- and must receive the general approval of the affected farmers." Sioux Falls, S.D., Sept. 22

### Food and Nutrition

113.- 115. "We can begin by feeding our undernourished here at home -- through a full-scale school lunch program, a food stamp program that will permit unemployed and impoverished Americans to have a healthy and varied diet, and direct food distribution to welfare agencies and institutions." Sioux Falls, S.D., Sept. 22

### Food for Peace

116. "In 1961 we must begin a new expanded Food for Peace program including a permanent food development project where our surplus food and fiber are used to supplement the agriculture of other lands, to combat hunger, to supply food reserve banks and to feed workers engaged in building roads, dragging wells and clearing land." Sioux Falls, S.D., Sept. 22

117. "...the President of the United States should, in my opinion, indicate to Congress each year the extent of the total food and nutrition deficiency in the world and recommend to the Congress the amount and share of that total deficiency that can be met from the United States supplies. The President should further submit a plan of operation for carrying out the above recommendation.

118. "...there is a need for a second International Conference on Food and Agriculture, similar to the one held at Hot Springs, Va., in 1942...to deal on a constructive, multilateral basis with the food needs of the world." Pamphlet, Agricultural Policy for the New Frontier

### Low Income Farms

119. "That (farm) program must contain...a long range program for low income farms, credit, research, and new rural industries." Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 21

### Conservation

120. "...we will begin a sound system of soil conservation which does not destroy entire farms and which is administered at the local levels by local farmers." Sioux Falls, S.D., Sept. 22

### Family Farm

"The family farm should remain the backbone of American agriculture. Thus, I recommend the following lines of action.

121. "Review the credit needs of the family farm type of agriculture with the aim of strengthening the farm credit institutions....

122. "Provide in legislation a second Magna Carta for cooperatives to protect them against punitive taxation....

123. "Review the credit needs of cooperative marketing and purchasing associations with the goal of strengthening the credit institutions to meet the needs of growing cooperatives...." Pamphlet, Agricultural Policy for the New Frontier.

### Wheat

"It is time for a fresh and imaginative program to meet the problems of our nation's wheat farms....

124. "One, it must bring production down below consumption, through bushel as well as acreage controls so that the excess volume in storage will be gradually reduced.

125. "Two, it must reduce the total cost of the price support and storage programs.

126. "Three, it must protect growers of other crops from destructive competition through diversion of former wheat acreage.

127. "Four, it must protect other wheat producing countries against unfair 'dumping'.

128. "Five, it must raise the farmer's income so that he can again become a full partner in American prosperity...." Spokane, Wash., Sept. 6

### Tobacco

129. "And today, in the heart of America's tobacco land, I pledge myself to the continuation of the tobacco program -- to be alert to opportunities to improve it -- and to work to expand tobacco markets overseas." Greenville, N.C., Sept. 17

### Costs

130. "It ill becomes Mr. Nixon to charge that my farm program would raise food prices to consumers greatly. Furthermore, his charge simply is not true. There will be no significant increase next year in consumer food prices under my farm program. It will not burden the food budget of consumers. In the long run it will help keep food more abundant and more reasonable in cost to consumers." LaCrosse, Wis., Oct. 23

**131.** "It offers to the farmer parity of income. It will increase farm income in the 1961-62 marketing year -- and no one denies that. At the same time, by balancing supply and demand, the Democratic farm program can, I believe, reduce costs to the Treasury by about \$1 billion annually." Amarillo, Texas, Nov. 3

## NATURAL RESOURCES

### Nine-Point Program

**132.** "...I propose a nine-point program for resource development to be initiated promptly in January 1961.

**133.** "First, we will reverse the policy of 'no new starts' -- not after a study, not after a commission, but immediately in January 1961 -- and we are going to move ahead on comprehensive plans for multi-purpose river development.

**134.** "Second, we will devote the benefits of public resources to the public good.... The next President of the United States must support early authorization of the Paradise-Knowles (Mont.) multi-purpose project.

**135.** "Third, we will appoint to the Federal Power Commission, to the Department of the Interior, to the Rural Electrification Administration, and to every other agency men who will put the public interest first.

**136.** "Fourth, we will establish a Council of Resources and Conservation Advisors in the Office of the President, to coordinate planning in this field.... We need a national as well as a local or regional view -- planning for example, how we might profitably link the power systems of the Columbia and Missouri Rivers -- and deciding where public and cooperative power systems require steam as well as hydro plants.

**137.** "Fifth, we shall develop more businesslike budget practices for natural resource development -- practices which distinguish between capital investment and operating expenditures....

**138.** "Sixth, we will restore REA to its former role of pre-eminence -- freeing it from constant concern over political interference, higher rates of interest, and budgetary starvation....

**139.** "Seventh, we will step up the fight against water pollution. Our goal must be the fullest utilization of every drop and gallon of water in every river system in America. Billings, Mont., Sept. 22

"I would, for example, sign -- not veto -- legislation helping local communities to deal with their water problems by building sewage disposal plants." Lockport, N.Y., Sept. 28

**140.** "Eighth, we will restore American leadership in atomic development and protect the public's tremendous investment in this source of energy which must be tapped for the public good.

**141.** "Ninth and finally, we will apply to the development of our resources the same scientific talents and energies which we have applied to the development of our defenses -- inquiring into methods of preventing evaporation, of controlling weather, of retaining snow packs, and above all -- of converting salt water into fresh water." Billings, Mont., Sept. 22

### Water, Timber

**142.** "I see the greatest dam in the free world at Rampart Canyon (Alaska)...." Anchorage, Alaska, Sept. 3

**143.** "It is time for a fresh and imaginative program to resolve the problems of our nation's timber industry -- and to meet the desperate housing needs of millions of Americans.... It is time, in short, for a Democratic program -- and we have such a program -- and in 1961 we are going to put it into action.

**144.-145.** "...we will expand our programs of forest management and access road construction.

**146.-150.** "...we will encourage the economical production of timber for the nation's homes and industry by giving the small forest owner and small logger an even break -- through providing forest products price reporting by the Department of Agriculture, crop fire insurance on young timber stands, technical advice on forest management, federal standards of quality for the grading and marketing of timber products -- and by offering public timber for competitive bidding in small lots." Salem, Ore., Sept. 7

**151.** "...we must reassert the public's rights in the public domain which the so-called 'partnership policy' has undermined, maintain the public preference clause against monopoly, defend the integrity of TVA, the Columbia Basin, and the Central Valley...." Redding, Calif., Sept. 8

**152.** "We will flash the green light for development of the Red River Valley." Texarkana, Texas, Sept. 13

**153.-155.** "Dams such as the Cordell Hull dam near Carthage, and the Barkley Dam near the Kentucky line, have already had the approval of a Democratic Congress -- but have not been started because of Republican reaction. The Percy Priest dam, near Nashville, only awaits the establishment of a cost ratio before being built." Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 21

## COMMERCE AND HOUSING

### Urban Renewal

**156.** "An expanded urban renewal program should be made effective in conserving and restoring older areas, as well as in clearing and rebuilding areas that are beyond conserving.

**157.** "The National Government should give a long-term commitment to urban renewal -- in place of the present year-to-year approach.

**158.** "We should be building half again as many homes every year as are being built this year. We need a new, effective middle-income housing program. We should meet the neglected needs of the elderly and of minority groups.

**159.** "Unified transportation planning should be a condition and a goal of federal assistance.

**160.** "To coordinate its own participation the Federal Government should raise to the status of a cabinet department all of its activities relating to urban development and metropolitan planning. Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 10

**161.** "...we will reform the mortgage insurance program of the Federal Housing Administration so that it will stimulate the construction of housing at all income levels." Salem, Ore., Sept. 7

### Depressed Areas

**162.** "During your primary I pledged that within 60 days of my election I would send to the Congress a complete program to restore and revive the economy of West Virginia -- to bring new industry and new jobs to your

state, and all the other neglected areas of our country. Today, I reaffirm that pledge." Charleston, W.Va., Sept. 19

**163.** "For areas experiencing acute trouble -- areas such as Niagara and Erie counties -- the challenge of the new frontier requires these measures.... "First, we must spur the rate of national economic growth so as to take up the slack now existing in heavy industry -- such as steel, chemicals and autos -- and in service industries -- such as building and construction.

**164.** "Secondly, we must administer existing defense and other federal procurement programs in a manner that, consistent with the national interest, areas with idle facilities and idle skills are given priority before those skills are disgraced and chronic unemployment takes over.

**165.** "Third, to that end, we will repass and I would sign, the depressed areas bill twice vetoed by the Republicans." Lockport, N.Y., Sept. 28

**166.** "We need some new mechanism -- such as that provided for by legislation now before the Congress -- to provide an agency to whom your industrial development corporations and lending institutions can sell the mortgages and industrial buildings which you have rented through your own enterprise.

**167.** "...as President, I will direct all agencies of government to give priority, in all regular programs, to the needs of depressed areas. This includes...the agencies concerned with transportation, with flood control, with urban renewal, with conservation.

**168.** "The Youth Conservation Corps, which I have supported as a means to provide employment for idle young men, can carry on conservation projects and assist in the reforestation and rehabilitation of areas disfigured by abandoned mining operations.

**169.** "Of special importance to this area, the Federal Government should participate fully with the state of Pennsylvania in studies and action to eliminate the threat to life and property from the flooding and the subsidence of abandoned mines underneath our cities." Scranton, Pa., Oct. 28

## ECONOMIC AND FISCAL POLICY

**170.** "...we must reverse the tight money and high interest rate policies which have choked off investment -- and kept the small businessman and farmer from getting the capital they need to survive and expand.

**171.** "...we must make the public investments which provide a sound foundation for the private investment which is the key to our free enterprise system...the Republicans have vetoed program after program designed to meet the basic public needs which would allow our private industry to grow and expand -- providing new wealth for America and new jobs for our workers." Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 15

**172.** "In boom times we should run a surplus and retire debt. When men and plants are unemployed in serious numbers, the opposite policies are in order. We must recognize the difficulty of balancing the budget when a recession is in swing.

**173.** "I do not, let me make clear, advocate any changes in the constitution of the Federal Reserve System. It is important to keep the day-to-day operations of the Federal Reserve removed from political pressures.

**174.** "Without resorting to the compulsion of wage or price controls, the President of the United States

must actively use the powers of leadership in pursuit of well-defined goals of price stability." New York, N.Y., Oct. 12

**175.** "...we must establish a committee on national economic goals -- a committee composed of leaders of industry and labor as well as the best economic talent of our universities and research institutes. This committee will assess our potential productive capacity and the needs of our nation -- and help the President to formulate the broad goals of our free economy." Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 15.

**176.** "...account must be taken of the national interest in a balance of foreign payments. Low interest rates can cause a flight from the dollar with a resultant drain on our gold reserve. Strong as our economy is at bottom, we cannot afford indefinitely a gold drain. Thus our monetary policy must be geared with our production policies and our foreign policies to assure an over-all balance of payments over the long run." Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 17

**177.** "...we pledge ourselves to maintain the current value of the dollar. If elected President I shall not devalue the dollar from the present rate. Rather, I shall defend the present value and its soundness.

**178.** "...we will begin immediate and vigorous negotiations to remove artificial barriers to the flow of American goods overseas, as well as restrictions on the flow of foreign capital to this country.

**179.** "We will ask our allies to share the increasing burden of building the military and economic strength of the free world. The nations of Western Europe, whose economies we have helped to restore, should now assume full partnership in the struggle against Communism.

**180.** "...I am convinced our budgetary economies can be improved particularly in the procurement practices of the Defense Department, as well as the budget and accounting practice of the government in general.

**181.** "...the Federal Government must work closely with labor and management to develop wage and price policies consistent with reasonable price stability.

**182.** "...we must stimulate plant modernization programs.... Wherever we are certain that tax revision -- including accelerated depreciation -- will stimulate investment in new plants and equipment, without damage to our principles of equity, we will proceed with such revision." Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 31

**183.** "...I want to take this opportunity to announce my intention -- if elected President -- to appoint a consumer counsel in the Office of the President. It will be the function of this counsel to represent the interests of the American consumer in all the activities of government." Bronx, New York, Nov. 5

**184.** "...a greater effort must be made to make available to small business new techniques and ideas of which the government, through its widespread financing of research and development, becomes aware. Certainly, a more positive approach to the use of the Small Business Administration will do much to relieve current stresses for small business in this country." Statement, Oct. 10

**185.** "...there are about 104 commodities that have some kind of depletion allowance, different kinds of minerals including oil. I believe all of those should be gone over in detail to make sure that no one is getting a tax break, to make sure that no one is getting away from paying the taxes he ought to pay. That includes oil, it includes all kinds of minerals. It includes everything within the range of taxation. We want to be sure it is

fair and equitable. It includes oil abroad. Perhaps that oil abroad should be treated differently than the oil here at home.... I can assure you that if I am elected President, the whole spectrum of taxes will be gone through carefully, and if there is any inequity in oil or any other commodity, then I would vote to close that loophole." Third Radio-TV Debate, Oct. 13

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT, JUDICIARY

### The Presidency

**186.** "If I am successful, I am going to Washington, D.C. and get this country to work."

**187.** "...I do not intend, if successful, to ignore party leadership or party responsibility."

**188.** "I want to be a President who has the confidence of the people -- and who takes the people into his confidence -- who lets them know what he is doing and where we are going, who is for his program and who is against."

**189.- 190.** "I want to be a President who acts as well as reacts -- who originates programs as well as study groups -- who masters complex problems as well as one-page memoranda. I want to be a President who is the chief executive in every sense of the word -- who responds to a problem, not by hoping his subordinates will act, but by directing them to act -- a President who is willing to take the responsibility for getting things done, and take the blame if they are not done right."

**191.** "I am not promising action in the first 100 days alone -- I am promising you 1,000 days of exacting Presidential leadership."

**192.** "I want to be a President who believes in working full-time when millions of men and women are forced to work part-time."

**193.** "...I believe in a President who will formulate and fight for his legislative policies...a President who will not back down under pressure, or let down his spokesmen in the Congress -- a President who does not speak from the rear of the battle but who places himself in the thick of the fight." New York, N.Y., Nov. 5

**194.** "...the Presidency, as Franklin Roosevelt observed, is pre-eminently a place of moral leadership -- and I intend to restore that kind of leadership and atmosphere beginning in 1961." Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 17

### The Administration

**195.** "It would further be my intention, at the earliest opportunity, to submit to Congress a single, comprehensive code on conflict of interest -- aimed at eliminating duplications, inadvertencies and gaps -- at drawing a clearer line between propriety and impropriety."

**196.** "It would also be my intention -- through executive orders, the appointing power and legislation -- to reform and streamline our lagging administrative agencies, their organization and their procedures."

**197.** "...no officer or employee of the Executive Branch shall use his official position for financial profit or personal gain, or reveal to others for their advantage confidential information acquired through his position."

**198.** "...no officer or employee shall engage in any business transaction with -- or hold any financial interest in -- or accept any gift, favor, or substantial hospitality for himself or his family -- from any enterprise or person who is doing business with that unit of the government

### Moving Ahead

"You cannot possibly separate the world around us and carry out one set of policies there, and here in the United States drag down our efforts to move ahead." Portland, Maine, Sept. 2

"I pledge you an administration that will get this country moving again...." Seattle, Wash., Sept. 6

"I can assure you that if we are successful we are going to move again in this country.... We are going to move in this valley, and we are going to move again around the globe." Marysville, Calif., Sept. 8

which he serves or is able to influence, or who is subject to regulation, investigation, or litigation under the jurisdiction of that unit.

**199.** "...all gifts which cannot appropriately be refused...shall immediately be assigned to the Smithsonian Institution or other federal agencies for historical, scientific or welfare uses. The President must set an example."

**200.** "...no federal appointee to any public regulatory agency shall represent any view other than the public interest...the consumer is the only man in our economy without a high-powered lobbyist in Washington. I intend to be that lobbyist."

**201.** "...no member of any (regulatory) agency and no person who assists in its decisions, shall entertain any ex parte communication from any person -- including political pressure or requests originating within the Executive or Legislative Branches -- concerning any case or other proceeding which is determined solely upon matters of record, unless that communication is made a part of the record and every party at interest is given an opportunity to reply."

**202.** "...all appointments, both high and low, will be made on the basis of ability -- without regard to race, creed, national origin, sex, section or occupation."

**203.** "...senior positions in the State Department, the Foreign Service, and the Defense Department shall be filled by the best talent in both parties, and from the ranks of career diplomats and civil servants; and officials engaged primarily in the conduct of foreign and defense activities will not be permitted to participate actively in political campaigns. I do not want our politics colored by considerations of national security and I do not want our national security colored by considerations of politics."

**204.** "...preference in appointments will be given to those willing to commit themselves to stay on the job long enough to apply what they learn." Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 17

**205.** "Unfortunately, in recent years this tradition (of bipartisan government) has not been respected, and I feel we should return to it. The test of capacity to serve in key national security posts should not be a man's party affiliation. It should be how much talent and dedication he can contribute to the nation." Press Conference, Washington, D.C., Aug. 20

**206.** "The next President of the United States, whoever he is, should use the talents of President Eisenhower in the area of world peace." Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 14

### Civil Rights

**207.** "...as a legislative leader the President must give us the legal weapons needed to enforce the constitutional rights of every American. He cannot wait for others to act. He himself must draft the programs -- transmit them to Congress -- and fight for their enactment.

**208.-211.** "...We must continue and strengthen the President's Civil Rights Commission. We must grant the Attorney General power to enforce all constitutional rights -- not just the right to vote. We must wipe out discriminatory poll taxes and literacy tests, and pass effective anti-bombing and anti-lynching legislation.

**212-214.** "...the next President must be prepared to put an end to racial and religious discrimination in every field of federal authority -- by issuing the long-delayed executive order putting an end to racial discrimination in federally assisted housing -- by revitalizing the Vice President's Committee on Government Contracts (a Presidential committee which was headed by Vice President Nixon (August 1953-January 1961) and has been assigned to Vice President Johnson in the new Administration) so that those who receive contracts from the Federal Government will not be permitted to deny a job to a qualified worker because of his race or religion -- and by making sure that no American is barred from the highest positions in government because of the color of his skin." Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 10

**215.** "We have proposed the establishment of a Federal Bureau on Intergroup Relations, to help solve such problems of discrimination, and I believe that this will be a real step forward in developing better understanding between the Chinese American community and their neighbors, and help move toward the ideal of a country in which every citizen receives the same opportunities as every other citizen, regardless of his race or origin." Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9

**216.** "This (National Conference on Constitutional Rights and American Freedom) is only the beginning of what I hope will be a long series of conferences in and out of the White House, in and out of the government, in New York and around the United States.

**217.** "Moral and persuasive leadership by the President to create the conditions in which compliance with the constitutional requirements of school desegregation takes place: this is the kind of leadership I intend to give, the kind of action that we shall take." New York, Oct. 12

**218.** "You have my assurance that I will interpret the Democratic platform, as I know it is intended, to bring about, through concrete actions including the adoption of the Equal Rights for Women Amendment, the full equality for women which advocates of the equal rights amendment have always sought." Letter to Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Chairman of the National Woman's Party, Oct. 21

**219.** "...in my judgment the Executive has full power to provide the right to vote...and in my judgment a major effort should be made in 1961 to make sure there's no subterfuge, that everyone has the right to vote." Meet the Press, Oct. 16

**220.** "...(I will) use the full power of the Executive Branch of the Government to assure the early enactment" (of District home-rule legislation). Letter to W. John Kenny, chairman of the District Democratic Central Committee, Sept. 9



### Kennedy Statements

#### MASSACHUSETTS SPEECH

Following is a partial text of a Jan. 9 speech by President-elect Kennedy before a joint session of the Massachusetts state legislature.

History will not judge our endeavors -- and a government cannot be selected -- merely on the basis of color or creed or even party affiliation. Neither will competence and loyalty and stature, while essential to the utmost, suffice in times such as these.

For of those to whom much is given, much is required. And when at some future date the high court of history sits in judgment on each of us -- recording whether in our brief span of service we fulfilled our responsibilities to the state -- our success or failure, in whatever office we hold, will be measured by the answers to four questions:

- First, were we truly men of courage -- with the courage to stand up to one's enemies -- and the courage to stand up, when necessary, to one's associates -- the courage to resist public pressure, as well as private greed?

- Secondly, were we truly men of judgment -- with perspective judgment of the future as well as the past -- of our own mistakes as well as the mistakes of others -- with enough wisdom to know what we did not know, and enough candor to admit it.

- Third, were we truly men of integrity -- men who never ran out on either the principles in which we believed or the men who believed in us -- men whom neither financial gain nor political ambition could ever divert from the fulfillment of our sacred trust?

- Finally, were we truly men of dedication -- with an honor mortgaged to no single individual or group, and compromised of no private obligation or aim, but devoted solely to serving the public good and the national interest?

Courage -- judgment -- integrity -- dedication -- these are the historic qualities of the Bay colony and the Bay State -- the qualities which this State has consistently sent to Beacon Hill here in Boston and to Capitol Hill back in Washington. And these are the qualities which, with God's help, this son of Massachusetts hopes will characterize our Government's conduct in the four stormy years that lie ahead.

Humbly I ask His help in this undertaking -- but aware that on earth His will is worked by men, I ask for your help and your prayers, as I embark on this new and solemn journey.

#### Capitol Briefs

##### FAMILY INCOME

The Department of Commerce Jan. 5 released figures showing the income of U.S. families had risen by 78.3 percent between 1947 and 1959. Figures based on the Census Current Population Reports showed a rise from an average annual income of \$3,031 in 1947 to \$5,417 in 1959. A part of the increase reflected the rise in consumer prices; however, there was also a substantial increase in purchasing power. In terms of constant (1959) dollars, there was an increase from approximately \$4,000 in 1947 to about \$5,400 in 1959, or 35 percent.

Of the Nation's 45 million families, about 5.5 million had incomes of \$10,000 or more in 1959; 19.5 million were in the \$5,000 to \$10,000 range; 10 million were in the \$3,000 to \$5,000 bracket and another 10 million families had incomes below \$3,000.

The average income of white families rose from \$3,157 to \$5,643 (79 percent) between 1947 and 1959, while the average for non-white families rose from \$1,614 to \$2,917 (81 percent).

**AGED CONFERENCE SUPPORTS SOCIAL SECURITY MEDICAL CARE**

A policy declaration that the "Social Security mechanism should be the basic means of financing health care for the aged" was an unexpected recommendation of the White House Conference on Aging which met in Washington, D.C., Jan. 9-12.

Before the conference convened, controversy had centered around the stand it would take on medical care. A consultant to the conference, Wilbur J. Cohen, University of Michigan professor in charge of a task force to develop recommendations on medical care for the aging for President-elect Kennedy, Jan. 4 announced he would not attend the four day meeting. He made public a Dec. 17 letter to President Eisenhower in which he said it appeared the conference would be "manipulated by organized medicine." President of the American Medical Association E. Vincent Askey Jan. 4 replied that Cohen's charges were false and called him "an exponent of socialized medicine".

**Developments at the four-day meeting:**

Jan. 9 -- Opening the plenary session of the conference, President Eisenhower, who in 1960 publicly opposed use of the Social Security approach in financing medical care for the aged, took issue with "some (who) say there should not be any conference because they don't agree with others attending."

Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.), Chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging, told the 2,600 delegates that "one tactic of the (AMA) campaign in this conference is the placement of AMA-oriented delegates in sufficient strength in certain work groups to give the nation the impression that the conference does not favor "medical aid for the aging tied to social security. (For an analysis of the work group structure of the conference, see 1960 Weekly Report p. 2014.)

Speaking to a work group on the role of the Federal Government in care for the aging, former Health, Education, and Welfare Secretary Marion B. Folsom for the first time (1953-58) publicly supported medical aid for the aging under Social Security. He said it was "the logical plan" and there was "no basis for describing it as socialized medicine." A second former Eisenhower Administration official, ex-United States Information Agency Director (1956-57) Arthur Larson, also opposed the Administration position on medical care. He said the Social Security approach resulted in "maximum individual freedom".

AFL-CIO President George W. Meany told a conference meeting the AMA had spent two years in "negative and hostile criticism" of medical care for the aging tied to Social Security. Chairman of the AMA Council on Medical Service J. Lafe Ludwig said Meany was conducting a campaign of "smear and hostility". He said some labor leaders "obviously are more interested in saddling the people of this country with a system of socialized medicine than they are in helping those older people who really need help."

Jan. 10 -- By a combined vote of 96-77, the membership of seven work groups in the Income Maintenance Section of the conference, the only work groups authorized to make recommendations on medical care financing, supported medical aid tied to Social Security.

Jan. 11 -- The Income Maintenance Section of the conference, one of the 20 conference sections which were authorized to develop final conference recommendations, voted 170-99 to accept the work group recommendation on medical care financing. Because the conference delegates were prohibited from further voting in plenary session, the recommendation became official conference policy at that point.

The Health and Medical Care Section of the Conference, headed by AMA President-elect Leonard W. Larson, then met and voted 165-122 to incorporate in its final recommendations the statement that "health care under the Social Security system is unnecessary and undesirable."

Ex-Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J. 1939-59), chairman of the National Advisory Committee of the conference, met with Larson and former Social Security Commissioner (1954-59) Charles I. Shottland, chairman of the Income Maintenance Section. Kean ruled that the responsibility for making a final recommendation on medical care financing lay solely with the Income Maintenance Section. The conflicting view of the Health and Medical Care Section was then stricken from the final conference recommendations.

**Other Recommendations**

Other conference recommendations affecting legislation:

- Adjustment of Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance to "changes in prices, wages and productivity."
- Liberalization of the retirement test under O.A.S.D.I.
- Liberalization of the earnings test under O.A.S.D.I.
- Expansion of public housing programs and concentration on the building of homes suited to the needs of the aged.
- Establishment of a permanent commission on aging in each state to provide statewide leadership in programs for the aging.
- Establishment of a federal grant-in-aid program to help states develop programs for rehabilitation of the aged.
- An increase from \$20 million to \$100 million annually in Congressional appropriations for the direct loan program for housing for the aging under the Housing and Home Finance Agency.
- Increased appropriations for the aging under the public assistance program.
- Increased allocation of federal funds for nursing home and hospital construction.
- Development of federal minimum standards for nursing homes.
- Elimination of age discrimination in government contracts.

## SAMUELSON REPORT URGES EXTRA \$3-5 BILLION IN SPENDING

Additional federal spending of \$3 billion to \$5 billion will be required in fiscal 1962 to pull the U.S. economy out of its current slump, according to a report presented Jan. 5 to President-elect Kennedy. Entitled "Prospects and Policies for the 1961 American Economy," the report was prepared at Kennedy's request by a task force headed by Dr. Paul A. Samuelson, professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

As anticipated, the report found strong economic justification for the enactment of various Kennedy-endorsed welfare programs as anti-recession remedies. Since the current recession "has been superimposed upon an economy which, in the last few years, has been sluggish and tired," the report argued, "certain expenditure programs that are worthwhile for their own sake, but that inevitably involve a lag of some months before they can get going, can be pushed more vigorously in the current situation because of the knowledge that the extra stimulus they later bring is unlikely to impinge upon a recovery that has already led us back to full employment." Highlights of the report follow.

**Economic Outlook.** "The nation's economy is now in a 'recession' (and) we go into 1961 with business still moving downward.... With proper action by the Government, the contraction in business can be brought to a halt within 1961 itself and converted into an upturn." But of two projections offered by Samuelson, the "optimistic model" assumed unemployment of about 6 percent throughout 1961 and a gross national product for the year of between \$510 billion and \$515 billion -- about 2 percent over 1960 in money terms and only 1 percent in real terms. Such an outlook, the report concluded, cannot really be regarded as an optimistic one; for that reason, vigorous counter-measures will be required.

It was nevertheless possible, the report warned, that the recession would deepen, and that unemployment "will rise toward and perhaps beyond" 7.5 percent of the labor force, while "corporate profits will sink far below their present depressed levels." Such a "pessimistic model" could not be ruled out, the report said.

**Feasible Goals.** Had the economy performed since 1956 as it should have, GNP would have been 10 percent higher in 1961. But "one cannot realistically expect to undo in 1961 the inadequacies of several years;" high employment cannot be restored "within a single calendar year." Viewed as a whole, the period 1961-70 should include "many years of budgetary surpluses," but in the first years deficits will be in order.

**Constraints on Policy.** Given the balance of payments deficit and the loss of gold, care must be taken in "our choice among activist policies to restore production and employment." As for the threat of inflation, "it is premature to believe that the restoration of high unemployment will no longer involve problems concerning the stability of prices." Yet "if recovery means a reopening of the cost-push problem," the problem will have to be faced -- "running a deliberately slack economy" is not the answer.

**General Policies.** "The usual balance between fiscal and monetary policies will have to be shifted in the period just ahead toward a more vigorous use of fiscal policy because of the international constraint." Thus it would be inappropriate to drive down short-term

interest rates. Certain spending programs deserve priority attention; others should be held in reserve. But "what definitely is not called for in the present situation is a massive program of hastily devised public works" of the New Deal "make work" variety. Current needs and available weapons "make it quite unnecessary to push the panic button and resort to inefficient spending devices."

**Priority Actions.** Grouped as "first line of defense" policies were these spending programs: defense procurement ("any stepping up of these programs that is deemed desirable for its own sake can only help"); foreign aid (an increase "deserves high national priority in a period like this one"); education programs (funds for school construction, teachers' salaries, college housing loans); urban renewal programs; health and welfare programs (even though some of them "will not add at all to dollar demand in the near future"); improved unemployment compensation ("emergency legislation is needed to permit all states to continue paying unemployment benefits...for at least 39 weeks;" basic federal standards should follow); public works programs (to be "accelerated"); highway construction (also to be "accelerated"); area development, and natural resource development.

This package, the report estimated, would cost "in the neighborhood of \$3 billion to \$5 billion above already planned programs in fiscal 1962 and does not involve the inflationary risks of an all-out anti-recession blitzkreig." In addition, the report proposed that residential housing be stimulated by lowering mortgage interest rates and increasing the federal mortgage purchase program.

Regarding monetary policy, the report said that only limited use could be made of such classic devices as the expansion of credit and bank reserves, so long as the payments' crisis persisted. The problem of debt management under current conditions will require re-thinking, not only by the Treasury and Federal Reserve but by "those in Congress who have thought that recession times are the best period in which to issue long-term debt at low interest rates."

**Next Steps.** As a "second line of defense," in the event that the recession deepened, the report called for a temporary tax cut. "Congress could legislate, for example, a cut of 3 or 4 percentage points in the tax rate applicable to every income class, to take effect immediately under our withholding system in March or April and to continue until the end of the year." Congress should also give the President power "to continue such a reduction for one or two six-month (or three-month) periods beyond that time (subject to the actions being set aside by joint resolution of Congress) with the clear understanding that the reduction will definitely expire by the end of 1962."

A separate report on "Tax Policy for 1961," drafted by a task force led by Harvard Law School Professor Stanley Surrey, was given to the President-elect Jan. 9. Although not released to the public, the report, the Wall Street Journal said, proposed an "investment credit" to stimulate capital investment, rather than an increase in depreciation allowances. Other proposals, the Journal reported, included repeal of various tax "loopholes" such as the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income, as well as tax withholding on dividend and interest payments.

## EDUCATION TASK FORCE OUTLINES \$2.5 BILLION PROGRAM

A program of federal aid to education going well beyond programs approved by either house of Congress and more expensive than the most costly bills introduced in recent years was recommended Jan. 6 by President-elect John F. Kennedy's Task Force Committee on Education. The estimated cost of the program in its first year was \$2.5 billion.

Mr. Kennedy said, in announcing the report: "I don't know whether we have the resources immediately to take on the whole program. We'll have to decide the degree of need and set up a list of priorities." He added that he thought the report "illuminated various areas that need consideration by Congress."

Chairman of the task force was Frederick Hovde, president of Purdue University. Other members were John Gardner, president of the Carnegie Foundation; Alvin Eurich of the Ford Foundation; Dean Francis Kepel of the Harvard School of Education; Benjamin Willis, Chicago school superintendent; and Russell Thackrey, executive secretary of the Assn. of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities.

The task force made the following recommendations:

**Public School Aid** -- The President should support legislation providing grants to the states for school construction and/or teachers' salaries "or other purposes related to the improvement of education." States should receive a basic grant of \$30 per annum per public school child, with an additional \$20 per public school child going to low-income states and to needy school systems in large urban areas. The task force did not specifically call for formulas for state "matching" of the federal funds.

The annual cost of the basic \$30 per public school child grant was estimated at \$1.2 billion. To qualify for any of the aid, the states should be required to "maintain or increase" their current educational efforts.

An additional \$20 per public school child should be granted to states where personal income per public school child was below 70 percent of the national average. It was estimated that about one-fourth of the states, mostly in the South, with about 7 million school children, would benefit from this. The annual cost was estimated at \$140 million.

An additional \$20 per public school child also should be provided for public schools in cities of over 300,000 in population "which are facing unique and grave educational problems." These grants would be made to the cities by the U.S. Commissioner of Education, based on the cities' boards of education plans. They would be used for construction of facilities, acquisition of land sites, improvement of community service programs by the schools, strengthening of guidance and job placement programs, and support of research and experimental programs in the "special problems" of these urban schools. Eligibility for these grants would be based on a formula including density of population, nature of housing, and percent of students finishing high school. Local effort would have to be maintained, and there should be coordination with federal and local housing agencies. It was estimated that this part of the program, affecting about 6 million children, would cost about \$120 million annually. (School bills in the past often contained "equalization" formulas granting more funds per school child for poorer states than wealthier ones. This, however, was the first suggestion of special aid to large urban areas which most

educators agree do not receive sufficient school funds from their state legislatures.)

**Higher Education Aid** -- To provide higher educational facilities which would be needed in the next five years, Congress should be urged to provide a combined program of loans and grants totalling at least \$500 million for the first year, of which \$350 million should be for matching grants and \$150 million for direct, low-interest loans.

For the existing college housing loan program, the President should ask for an immediate \$150 million increase in loan authorizations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and should request a \$1.4 billion increase in loan authorizations over the next four years, with \$350 million made available at the beginning of each fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1961.

**National Defense Education Act** -- "Highest priority" should be given to enlarging the national fellowship program to attract able people into elementary, secondary and college teaching. The fellowship program should tap new sources, such as untrained women with lessened family responsibilities, retired military and other professional personnel. The fellowships also should be made available to teachers for advanced study.

The loan funds for college students should be increased and supplemented with a guaranteed loan program from private funds. The feature "forgiving" repayment of up to half the amount of loans to those who become public school teachers should be extended to teachers in colleges and parochial and private schools.

The student disclaimer affidavit (but not the loyalty oath), "which so many institutions find objectionable," should be eliminated. (1960 Almanac p. 238)

The task force did not recommend establishing a program of national scholarships or extending the scope of the National Defense Education Act to cover loans for study of the humanities as well as science and mathematics. The scholarship program was struck from the bill that became the Act in 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 213)

**Other Aid** -- The task force also urged:

- Federal assistance to states and local communities in constructing educational television networks.

- A review of the program of granting aid to the states under the National Defense Education Act, with a view toward helping them develop better means of identifying outstanding students and encouraging these students to finish high school.

**Administrative Action** -- The task force said the President should:

- Establish immediately a President's Advisory Committee on Education, placing the field of education on a level currently enjoyed by Presidential advisory groups on science and economics.

- Request that all federal agencies take all possible steps within existing statutory authority to strengthen American science and technology.

- Request that the Internal Revenue Service rescind a Dec. 2, 1960 ruling (Ruling 60-370) respecting the tax treatment of gifts to colleges under life income trusts. The task force said this would stimulate private giving.

- Request the Budget Bureau to revise its position on payments allowed colleges and universities on research contracts. Hovde told reporters current Government policy made these contracts cost the institutions money.

## SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court Jan. 9 ruled 6-3 (in U.S. v Mississippi Valley Generating Co.) that, because of a conflict in interests, the Federal Government was not obligated to pay \$1,867,545 in damages to the Dixon-Yates power combine because of a cancelled contract.

The Government in 1954 had signed a \$107-million contract with Dixon-Yates for the construction of a power plant at West Memphis, Ark. In 1955 it cancelled the contract and Dixon-Yates sued for damages. The Government contended the contract was invalid because Adolphe Wenzell, an unpaid consultant to the Budget Bureau on the project, also was vice president of the First Boston Corp., a New York investment firm which eventually handled the financing for Dixon-Yates, and that this was a violation of the conflict of interests statute. The Court's decision reversed a July 15, 1959 decision by the U.S. Court of Claims upholding the Dixon-Yates claim and awarding it \$1.9 million in damages. (1960 Weekly Report p. 164)

Chief Justice Earl Warren, writing for the majority, said there were numerous instances when "Wenzell seemed to be more preoccupied with advancing the position of the First Boston" or Dixon-Yates than with representing the best interests of the Government. He said that it was irrelevant that Budget Bureau officials had known of Wenzell's dual role since they could not exempt him from the law. Justices Hugo L. Black, Felix Frankfurter, William O. Douglas, Tom C. Clark and William J. Brennan Jr. joined Warren in the majority opinion.

The dissenting opinion, written by Justice John Marshall Harlan, said the possibility that Wenzell might benefit from the arrangement was wholly speculative at the time he did his work for the Government. Wenzell had completed his work for the Government by the time First Boston Corp. and the Dixon-Yates combine made their arrangements for financing. Justice Charles E. Whittaker and Potter Stewart joined Harlan in the dissenting opinion.

In another decision Jan. 9, the Supreme Court unanimously ruled that the National Labor Relations Board must rule which union is entitled to the contract when it considers an unfair labor practice charge arising out of a dispute between two unions over jurisdiction for the contract. In 1957 the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (AFL-CIO) had both claimed jurisdiction to do the lighting for a show to be put on by Columbia Broadcasting System. Subsequently, the NLRB found that the IBEW could not force CBS to give the lighting contract to IBEW members, rather than to CBS stagehands who were members of IATSE. The NLRB, however, said its decision was not to be construed as assigning the work to IATSE. The Court said the NLRB must make that decision.

The Court also refused to review a decision by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals rejecting Delaware's grade-a-year school integration plan. The Circuit Court had ruled that the plan was too slow.

## KENNEDY FARM PLANS

President-elect John F. Kennedy Jan. 5 met in New York City with the leaders of nine national farm organizations for a discussion of agricultural policy during the Kennedy Administration.

Also present were Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson; Kennedy's Secretary of Agriculture-designate, Orville L. Freeman; House Agriculture Committee Vice Chairman W.R. Poage (D Texas); and Henry Casso, an economist with the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Casso represented Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.).

At the conclusion of the meeting, Freeman said it had been agreed to hold an all-day conference Jan. 26 at the Agriculture Department in Washington, D.C., for further discussion. Freeman said that at the Jan. 26 meeting, the president or chairman of each major group would submit a working paper outlining his organization's views on: (1) objectives and goals of farm policy; (2) short-term legislative and administrative measures to meet emergency needs; (3) long-term programs to achieve basic farm policy goals; (4) the implications of such programs for the consumer, for depressed areas and needy persons, for the nation's economy, for the nation's foreign policy, for the possibility of using American productivity to promote sound economic and political programs in the world, and for resources and needs of the future.

Organizations represented at the Jan. 5 meeting were: American Farm Bureau Federation, National Farmers Union, National Grange, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, National Assn. of Wheat Growers, U.S. Feed Growers Council, American Cotton Producers Assn., National Milk Producers Assn., National Farmers Organization, National Dairymen's Assn. and the Plains Cotton Growers Inc.

## Lobbyist Registrations

Twenty-six new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public Sept. 16, 1960-Jan. 10, 1961. (For earlier registrations, see 1960 Weekly Report p. 1623).

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

### Business Groups

● EMPLOYER -- American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th St., New York 16, New York.

Registrant -- PAUL G. COLLINS, director of information, American Bankers Association, 730 15th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/18/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting banking industry."

Compensation -- \$950 yearly.

● EMPLOYER -- American Hotel Association, 221 W. 57th, New York 19, New York.

Registrant -- DREW MARTIN, American Hotel Association, 777 14th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/4/61.

● EMPLOYER -- American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- D. L. MANION, vice president, operations, American Short Line Railroad, 2000 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/4/61.

● EMPLOYER -- Atlantic, Gulf and Great Lakes Shipbuilding Association, 529 Tower Building, Washington 5, D.C.

Registrant -- KOMINERS AND FORT, 529 Tower Building, Washington 5, D.C. Filed 11/17/60.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of proposed amendment to Section 502 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (HR 8093), to eliminate differential in favor of the Pacific Coast."

Previous Registrations -- Marine Transport Lines Inc. (1956 Almanac p. 674); A.H. Bull Steamship Co. (1958 Almanac p. 455); Marine Transport Lines Inc. (1958 Almanac p. 508); Alcoa Steamship Co. Inc. (1959 Almanac p. 690); Atlantic, Gulf and Great Lakes Shipbuilding Association (1960 Weekly Report p. 574).

● EMPLOYER -- Committee On Taxation, Automobile Manufacturers Association, 1710 H St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- HARLAN V. HADLEY, secretary to the Committee, 1710 H St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/3/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Bills affecting automotive excise taxes."

Previous Registrations -- Automobile Manufacturers Association, (1947 Almanac p. 772; 1948 Almanac p. 429; 1959 Almanac p. 692).

● EMPLOYER -- Custom Brokers and Forwarders Association of America, Inc., 8-10 Bridge St., New York 4, New York.

Registrant -- JAMES G. DONOVAN, lawyer, 120 Broadway, New York 5, New York. Filed 1/4/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation regulating and licensing Foreign Freight Forwarders and related legislation."

Compensation -- \$5,000 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Custom Brokers and Forwarders Association of America, Inc. (1960 Weekly Report p. 94).

● EMPLOYER -- Freight Forwarders Institute, Suite 401, 1012 14th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

Registrant -- RICHARD J. RIDDICK, executive secretary Freight Forwarders Institute, Suite 401, 1012 14th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/5/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting Freight Forwarders, as our interest may appear."

Compensation -- \$10,000 yearly.

● EMPLOYER -- Home Manufacturers Association, 1117 Barr Building, Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- JEROME J. MADIGAN, 1117 Barr Building, Washington 6, D.C. Filed 12/22/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting new residential housing, military and public."

● EMPLOYER -- Humble Oil and Refining Co., P.O. Box 2180, Houston 1, Texas.

1. Registrant -- WILLIAM R. VEAL, attorney, 1730 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/4/61.

2. Registrant -- JOHN M. SPRAGUE, attorney, 1730 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/4/61.

Legislative Interest -- "... certain activities in connection with legislation affecting employer."

● EMPLOYER -- Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Center, Minnesota.

Registrant -- PAUL D. LAGOMARINO, 513 Perpetual Building, Washington 4, D.C. Filed 1/5/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Favor measures to achieve federal tax equality among commercial banks, savings and loan associations, and mutual savings banks."

Compensation -- \$10,200 yearly.

Expenses -- \$800 yearly.

● EMPLOYER -- Insurance Company of North America, 1600 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Registrant -- A. WESLEY BARTHELEMS, assistant secretary, Insurance Company of North America, 2133 Wisconsin Ave., Washington 7, D.C. Filed 12/19/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in any legislation affecting insurance companies and their operation."

Compensation -- \$22,500 yearly.

Expenses -- \$500 yearly.

● EMPLOYER -- Magnavox Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Registrant -- RICHARD L. SHOOK, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 9/14/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Exclusion of local advertising charges from manufacturers' sales," as contained in HR 12536 (86th Congress).

Previous Registrations -- Registered as an individual without listing employer (1955 Almanac p. 704)

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS OF AMERICA INC., 207-11 Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R.I. Filed 9/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the manufacturing jewelry or silverware manufacturing industries." Opposed to excise tax laws, Silver Purchase Act; in favor of amending Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act "for greater domestic industry security provisions."

2. Registrant -- GEORGE R. FRANKOVICH, 207-11 Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R.I. Filed 9/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

● EMPLOYER -- National Agricultural Transportation League, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- FRANK B. HAND Jr., 522 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. Filed 11/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Our only interest is in possible amendments to the Interstate Commerce Act being considered by the transportation study group under the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The League is in favor of now 'exempt' truckers being put under regulation of the Commission."

Compensation -- \$100 monthly.

● EMPLOYER -- National Associated Businessmen Inc., 1725 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- RALPH D. PITTMAN, RCA Building, 1725 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/24/60.

Legislative Interest -- "In support of HR 7123 and other favorable related bills."

Previous Registrations -- Columbia Pictures Corp., Loew's Inc., Paramount Pictures Corp., RKO Radio Pictures Inc., Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., United Artists Corp., Universal Pictures Co. Inc., Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc. (1955 Almanac p. 686); Monsanto Chemical Co. (1957 Almanac p. 749); Pinkerton's National Detective Agency (1960 Weekly Report p. 801).

Law firm of Pittman & Roberts previously registered for Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Association (1949 Almanac p. 847); The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (1950 Almanac p. 788).

● EMPLOYER -- National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- HOLLIS M. SEAVEY, 1771 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "Interests relating directly or indirectly to the radio and television broadcasting industry."

Previous Registrations -- Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (1953 Almanac p. 587); Regional Broadcasters (1960 Weekly Report p. 196); Home Town Free Television Association (1960 Weekly Report p. 901).

● EMPLOYER -- National Coal Policy Conference Inc., Solar Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- LOUIS H. RENFROW, attorney, Solar Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/11/60.

Legislative Interest -- "All proposed legislation to establish a national fuels policy and other pertinent legislation."

Compensation -- \$2,083.33 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- Amherst Coal Co., Charleston, W.Va.; Bledsoe, Walter & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Freeman Coal Mining Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Island Creek Coal Co., Huntington, W.Va.; Peabody Coal Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Pittsburgh Consolidated Coal Cos., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pittston Co., New York, N.Y.; Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Co., Indiana, Pa.; South-East Coal Co., Paintsville, Ky.; Stonega Coke & Coal Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Truxa-Traer Coal Co., Chicago, Ill.; United Electric Coal Co., Chicago, Ill.; West Kentucky Coal Co., Madisonville, Ky. (1958 Almanac p. 633).

### Citizens Groups

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT U.S. CONGRESS BILL CREATING A COMMISSION ON OBSCENE MATTERS AND MATERIALS, 18 Laurel Ave., Old Bridge, N.J. Filed 10/12/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Elimination of noxious and obscene matters and materials."

### Foreign Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Delegation Ayuda Frente Interno Dominicano (Anti-Communist Democratization of the Dominican Republic), 145 East 49th St., New York, New York.

Registrant -- MARY OMEN and Associates, 249 East 48th St., New York, New York. Filed 12/19/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Has general interests in legislation assisting employer in achieving aims set forth above."

Compensation -- \$12,000 yearly.

Expenses -- \$500 monthly.

● EMPLOYER -- Government of Ecuador, Quito, Ecuador. Registrant -- I. IRVING DAVIDSON, Suite 306, 1612 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 11/28/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation pertaining to the increase of the Ecuadorian sugar quota."

Compensation -- \$1,250 monthly.

Expenses -- \$250 quarterly.

### Individuals

● EMPLOYER -- Marjory Hendricks, 2700 F St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- MYRON G. EHRLICH, attorney, 401 3rd St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 9/14/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Against passage of S 3381 and HR 11871 (both 86th Congress bills) insofar as they apply to Watergate Inn, located at 2700 F St. N.W., Washington D.C.; also against passage of possible similar legislation."

Previous Registration -- Madrigal & Co., Manila, P.I. (1950 Almanac p. 780).

### Labor Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Building and Construction Trades Department, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- WILLIAM J. McSORLEY Jr., assistant to president, Building Trades, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/3/61.

Legislative Interest -- "All measures having to do with the building and construction industry and the general welfare of the persons engaged in that industry."

● EMPLOYER -- International Airline Stewards and Stewardesses Assn., 316 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- BARBARA ROADS, 470 Palos Verdes Blvd., Redondo Beach, Calif. Filed 9/26/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation concerning the airline industry...specifically interested in a bill to prohibit the service of alcoholic beverages on domestic air carriers (HR 169, 1075, 3716 -- 86th Congress)...also interested in a bill to certify flight attendants and to establish federal regulations on emergency training requirements."

● EMPLOYER -- National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- FLORENCE BROADWELL, secretary-treasurer, NFFE, 1729 G St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/14/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting federal employees."

Compensation -- \$10,000 yearly.

Expenses -- \$120 quarterly.

2. Registrant -- LUTHER C. STEWARD, assistant to the president, NFFE, 1729 G St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 11/23/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting federal employees."

Compensation -- \$10,635 yearly.

Expenses -- \$120 quarterly.

### Veterans Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Ave. S.E., Washington 2, D.C.

Registrant -- JOHND. FAGAN, assistant legislative director, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Ave. S.E., Washington 2, D.C. Filed 11/2/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting all veterans and their dependents...matters relating to the national security, immigration and naturalization, the combatting of subversive activities; and the furtherance of a sound foreign policy...."

Compensation -- \$7,000 yearly.

**DEBATE RENEWED OVER UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE**

A long-standing controversy over the methods and powers of the House Un-American Activities Committee appears likely to continue during the 87th Congress, with certain groups and individuals renewing their demands that the Committee be abolished or its activities be curbed.

The Committee, on the other hand, continued to seek more legislative backing for its work. In two 1960 year-end reports, the Committee emphasized "the crying need for eliminating certain glaring weaknesses which exist in our national security program," and said "we will continue to repeat our recommendations again and again until all these loopholes have been plugged and our country is secure from its enemies within, as well as from its enemies without this land."

**Roosevelt Letter**

First signs of a renewed anti-Committee battle came from Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.), who has sought for several years to abolish the Committee. In a Dec. 31, 1960 letter sent to all Members of the House, Roosevelt urged that the Committee's budget be "scrutinized with the greatest of care in a public hearing" so it would receive "not a cent more" than it could justify. Roosevelt said this would "limit the power of this Committee to embarrass our nation, to humiliate its citizens and to tarnish the good name of this House." He said the Committee's output, in terms of legislation actually adopted by the House, "has been somewhere between minute and invisible," and said the Committee had "frittered away our time and squandered our money" and "given us nothing of value."

Roosevelt in 1959 unsuccessfully sought adoption of a resolution (H Res 63) to abolish the Committee and transfer its functions to the Judiciary Committee. In 1960 he again urged the House to end the Committee. In his letter, however, Roosevelt said for the present he had abandoned his earlier efforts because "it is still politically dangerous for many Members of Congress to express by means of a direct vote their innermost feelings about the Committee."

Roosevelt said the Committee recently had "made a tremendous effort to obscure the real issues posed by its activities...through a massive propaganda effort designed to prove that all its opponents are Communists." He referred to a documentary film, "Operation Abolition", released late in 1960, which reviewed the May 1960 student riots in San Francisco during Committee hearings there. Roosevelt said the Committee itself "provided an opportunity and set the stage for a thoroughly unfortunate affair which reflects no credit on all parties concerned including a committee of this House."

**"Operation Abolition"**

The film brought protests from various organizations and publications. An article by Paul Jacobs in the Nov. 24, 1960 issue of "The Reporter" magazine said that the film had been produced by a Washington, D.C. commercial

film company, Washington Video Productions Inc., "with the active help of" the Committee. The article said film editing and commentary "deliberately distorted" the events to "suggest that the demonstrations were Communist-inspired and Communist-led," that the film had been made an official House document, advertised by the Committee in a special publication, and was receiving wide distribution with the film company receiving \$100 per print.

A spokesman for the film company told Congressional Quarterly Jan. 5 that about 600 prints had been sold to date, but he emphasized that no Congressional funds had been contributed toward its production and that his company had financed the film on its own.

The film also drew sharp criticism from the Washington Post newspaper. In a series of November-December 1960 editorials, the paper termed the film "a flagrant case of forgery by film," protested its reported showing to employees of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and other Government agencies and said "diligent inquiry" had led the Post to believe the charge of Communist-backing for the riot was "wholly unjustified." It said the film "makes a dirty joke of the congressional investigating power."

**Petitions and Protests**

In another move against the Committee, a group of 346 educators, ministers, civic leaders and representatives of the arts Jan. 2 inserted in a Washington newspaper a two-page advertisement petitioning the House to eliminate the Committee. The petition said the Committee "has habitually misused its mandate in unconstitutional ways for political purposes."

An additional protest -- and counter-protest -- came Jan. 2 in Washington when several hundred representatives of college groups and organizations picketed in front of the White House with signs urging that the Committee be abolished. These pickets in turn were picketed by others who called for continuation and strengthening of the Committee.

On Capitol Hill, however, the demands to end the Committee brought only slight -- and negative -- reaction in the first days of the 1961 session. Rep. Paul G. Rogers (D Fla.) Jan. 6 said he would oppose any move to eliminate the Committee and Rep. Ralph Harvey (R Ind.) Jan. 7 said he strongly opposed efforts of "extreme liberals" to abolish the Committee and he believed it had done much valuable work.

**Walter's Stand**

Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), who has headed the Un-American Activities Committee since 1955, in December 1960 took issue with critics of "Operation Abolition." In a letter to the Washington Post Walter quoted at length from a report, "Communist Target -- Youth", on the San Francisco riots by Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Walter said Hoover's report contained "factual material on just

how the Communist party went about planning the demonstrations and then carrying them to a successful conclusion." He said Hoover's report, together with the findings of San Francisco police officials and newspapers all contradicted charges that the Committee had distorted the facts.

In a forward to the Committee's annual report for 1960, Walter said the Communist challenge "is disguised and primarily nonmilitary in nature," and "a greater and more dangerous challenge than any the American people have faced before." He termed "highly disturbing" the number of Americans, many of whom he said were "unwitting assistants," who were aiding the growth of Communist power in the United States. He said, "The Congress cannot 'let the Executive do it' and the people cannot remain on the sidelines with the feeling that the Executive and the Congress alone can win their battles for them." He called for "study, dedication, intelligence, patriotism-- day-to-day good citizenship-- on the part of millions of Americans" to meet the challenge.

### Committee Reports

The Committee Jan. 2 released its annual report, reviewing its 1960 activities and making legislative recommendations. On Dec. 30, 1960, the Committee released a report covering its legislative recommendations since 1941, compiled by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.

In its annual report, the Committee said there was "considerable evidence that, in the United States, as well as on a world scale, the Communists feel that the present tactical situation calls for increased utilization of rioting and mob violence."

The report said there had been "increasingly open ties between the U.S. Communist party and the Kremlin" during the past few years, and that this was "a significant development which has generally been neglected by information media in the United States." The Committee said the answer to how successful the U.S. Communist party would be in the immediate future "depends to a great extent on the Congress," and that "through its legislative and primarily through its informing functions," Congress, "if it accepts the challenge, can do much to counter the effectiveness of the new Communist tactics."

The report called for the following legislative actions:

**Passport Security** -- The report recommended legislation authorizing the Secretary of State to deny passports to persons "whose purpose in traveling abroad" was to "advance the objectives of Communism." (The House in 1959 for the second successive year passed a bill giving the Secretary such authority but the Senate did not act on the measure. The State Department favored the legislation.) (1959 Almanac p. 209)

**"Misbehavior" of Congressional Witnesses** -- The report "strongly recommended" legislation "to prohibit and punish misbehavior of witnesses and others in the presence of, or so near thereto as to obstruct, either House or any committee thereof in the performance of their duties." The report said there was no doubt the Communist party, "in theory and practice, has adopted a program to break down the investigative or fact-finding process and all respect for American law, whether in the courts or in the committees of the Congress." The report called for broader powers, authorizing contempt citations for "misbehavior" other than refusal to appear, testify or produce records.

**Smith Act** -- The report recommended strengthening the 1940 Act (PL 76-670 -- making it a crime to teach and advocate, or conspire to teach and advocate, violent overthrow of the Government, to organize a group or distribute literature with the same aims; or to belong to such a group) by defining the term "organize" to include continuing acts of organizing and recruiting. As in previous reports, the Committee again criticized a 1957 Supreme Court ruling in the Yates case, which narrowed the scope of the words "organize" and "advocate", and urged action on a bill passed by the House in 1959 but not acted on by the Senate, to clarify "organize". (1959 Almanac p. 205)

**Federal Employee Security Program** -- The report "urgently" recommended legislation "to stem the serious breach in the Federal Employee Security Program" resulting from the Supreme Court's 1956 ruling in the Cole case. The ruling held summary suspension procedures permissible only for "sensitive" jobs. The report said the ruling had resulted in reinstatement of 109 persons and as of April 1959 there were still 74 of "these security risks" on employment rolls. It urged action on bills introduced in 1959 to make the security program applicable to all Government employees. (1959 Almanac p. 207)

**Industrial Security** -- The report "urgently" recommended that Congress authorize the President to prescribe regulations, relating to Government contracts with industry, creating industry personnel security clearance programs, to assure the integrity of classified information and giving the President a summary or discretionary power to deny clearance, without judicial review, to those "not clearly loyal or who may be security risks", with authority to subpoena witnesses to testify under oath in related matters. The report noted that President Eisenhower in February 1960 issued an Executive Order (No. 10865) to reestablish, in revised form, an industrial security program for defense industries which was invalidated by a 1959 Supreme Court ruling in the Greene case. The report said, however, it was doubtful whether the order, standing alone, would be sufficient in view of the Court's ruling that neither Congress nor the President had authorized the prevailing Defense Department system under which informants' names were kept secret. (A bill, sponsored by Walter, to "specifically overcome" the Greene ruling was passed by the House in 1960, but was not acted on by the Senate.) (1960 Almanac p. 281)

The report also recommended amendments to the 1950 Subversive Activities Control Act (PL 81-831) to: prohibit employment on any U.S. merchant ship or at certain waterfront facilities of any person failing or refusing or falsely answering questions on Communist activities before federal agencies; remove from office any federal employee willfully failing or refusing or falsely answering questions on Communist activities; require registration of certain additional persons disseminating political propaganda as foreign agents; and prohibiting licensing of certain persons as station operators of certain communication facilities.

The study of Committee recommendations from 1941-60, prepared by the Legislative Reference Service, showed that legislation enacted by Congress had followed 35 Committee recommendations, and that in addition, 52 bills and one House Resolution relating to Committee recommendations were pending at the close of the 86th Congress.

## SENATE DEMOCRATS MAKE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Despite liberals' complaints about the composition of two key committees, the Senate Jan. 11 adopted a resolution (S Res 29) fixing the Democratic standing committee rosters for the 87th Congress.

The assignments represented a continuation of the leadership's stated policy of giving a major committee post to every Democrat, including freshmen. However, vacancies on the most desirable committees -- Appropriations, Finance and Foreign Relations -- were filled exclusively by veteran Senators. In the 86th Congress then Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) assigned three freshmen to the Appropriations Committee and two freshmen to the Finance Committee.

Sen. J.W. Fulbright (Ark.) was assigned to a seat on the Finance Committee left vacant by the Nov. 8 election defeat of Sen. J. Allen Frear (Del.). Sen. William Proxmire (Wis.) had requested the assignment, and Fulbright's appointment ended liberal hopes of cutting into the conservative majority on the Committee, which would review legislation concerning taxes and medical care for the aged.

Two coveted openings on the Foreign Relations Committee were assigned to Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.) and Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.), who had supported Johnson for the Presidency. As Vice Chairman of the Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee in the 86th Congress, Dodd had shown concern over and held several hearings on possible Communist infiltration in the Caribbean. Sens. Claiborne Pell (R.I.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) and Joseph S. Clark (Pa.) were also known to have wanted to fill the vacancies. Clark failed to win a seat on the Committee by a 9-7 Steering Committee vote Jan. 10. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) replaced Dodd on the Appropriations Committee.

Clark was appointed Jan. 9 to the Democratic Steering Committee which makes committee assignments, and Jan. 10 was unsuccessful in pushing two proposals in the Committee to change the complexion of the Finance and Judiciary Committees. One proposal would have added four Senators to the 17-member Finance Committee and two Senators to the 15-member Judiciary Committee. The other would have blocked Sen. Harry F. Byrd (Va.) and James O. Eastland (Miss.) from being re-named Chairman of the Finance and Judiciary Committee respectively.

In a Senate floor speech Jan. 11 Clark said that he had made the proposals because "there is a bipartisan majority in both of those Committees which will make it difficult, if not impossible, to bring some measures advocated by the Kennedy Administration to the floor in recognizable form." Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) supported Clark's position. Before S Res 29 was adopted, Republican Sen. John J. Williams (Del.) asked for a separate standing vote on the question of Byrd's chairmanship. He was joined in paying tribute to Byrd by Republican Sens. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Prescott Bush (Conn.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), and Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.).

The Senate also adopted a resolution (S Res 30) fixing the Democratic roster for the Select Committee on Small Business. There were no changes in the Democratic membership on the Committee.

Three new committee chairmen were chosen to fill vacancies as expected: Sen. Robert S. Kerr (Okla.) became chairman of the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee; Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, chairman of the Interior

and Insular Affairs Committee; and Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.), Rules Committee chairman.

The Senate Democratic Conference Jan. 10 approved assignments to Democratic committees. Newly appointed to the Steering Committee were Clark, Dodd, and Harrison A. Williams Jr. (N.J.).

Sen. Edmund Muskie (Maine) was named to the Calendar Committee. Members remaining from the 86th Congress were Sens. Clair Engle (Calif.), chairman, and E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (Alaska) and Philip A. Hart (Mich.).

Debate arose in the conference over whether the six ex-officio members of the Democratic Policy Committee (Humphrey, Smathers, and Calendar Committee members) should be permitted to vote in Committee meetings. The question was left unresolved and Mansfield said the debate revolved around a technicality because the Policy Committee had never "held up legislation even though some members might be opposed to it." (Weekly Report p. 2)

### Senate Committee Switches

A number of Democratic Senators returning from the 86th Congress switched their committee assignments for the 87th Congress. Drops and new assignments are listed below. Committee assignments retained by Senators are not indicated in the listing. Numbers in parentheses show the Senator's seniority rank in his party on his new committee or the rank he would have held on a committee if he had stayed on it.

Senator	Committee Relinquished	New Assignment
Byrd (W.Va.)	Bank. & Currency (6)	Armed Services (12)
Dodd (Conn.)	Appropriations (16)	For. Relations (12)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Bank. & Currency (2)	Finance (11)
Holland (Fla.)	--	Aeronautical & Space Sciences (10)
Humphrey (Minn.)	Agriculture (5)	Appropriations (17)
McCarthy (Minn.)	Public Works (5)	Agriculture (10)
Symington (Mo.)	Agriculture (5)	For. Relations (11)

### Senate Freshmen Assignments

The Senate's seven Democratic freshmen were assigned to these committees:

Blakley (Texas) -- Banking and Currency, Judiciary.  
Hickey (Wyo.) -- Interior and Insular Affairs, Rules and Administration.

Long (Mo.) -- Banking and Currency, Judiciary.  
Metcalf (Mont.) -- Interior and Insular Affairs, Public Works.

Neuberger (Ore.) -- Agriculture, Banking and Currency.

Pell (R.I.) -- Labor and Public Welfare, Rules and Administration.

Smith (Mass.) -- District of Columbia, Labor and Public Welfare, Public Works.

## Political Notes

### REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Republican National Committee, meeting Jan. 6-7 in Washington, unanimously adopted a resolution asking Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) to remain as National Chairman. The resolution was sponsored by New York National Committeeman George L. Hinman and seconded by Committeemen from Arizona, California, Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio. Morton said he would remain but did not say how long. His Senate seat is up for reelection in Kentucky in 1962.

Morton said in a prepared speech that the defeat of Vice President Richard M. Nixon in the Presidential election was like losing "the winning touchdown in a questionable play on the goal line," but that the loss had been certified. He said the GOP must strengthen its organization for the Congressional elections of 1962. "We do not particularly need another Mackinac Island conference, from which resulted a philosophical shift in the party in the 1940's," Morton said. "Our party did not suffer repudiation of its record.... For a party which lost a major election we are in remarkably good shape.... In losing the White House against powerful and determined opposition the GOP shattered the hopes of the Democrats for a clear-cut mandate." Morton said, "If we don't pick up Congressional seats in 1962, we might as well peddle the (1964) nomination for the Presidency."

Morton Jan. 7 said weekly party policy discussions would be held between Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), representing Congressional Republicans, and himself, representing the National Committee, and that Nixon and Mr. Eisenhower would be "brought in from time to time" to participate in the discussions. Morton said the National Committee had decided to "let coast for awhile" the suggestion of Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) for an "All-Republican Committee" representing Republican Congressmen, Governors and other prominent party members. Morton said the GOP must "avoid the position that the Democrats got into with their Advisory Council, of being at cross-purposes with the Congressional leadership."

Morton Jan. 6 named Fred C. Scribner, Jr. (Maine), retiring Under Secretary of the Treasury, to be Committee general counsel, replacing Meade Alcorn (Conn.), who resigned Dec. 31. (Weekly Report p. 21)

The Committee ratified the nomination of Theodore S. Ryan of Sharon, Conn., to replace Alcorn on the National Committee.

Morton Jan. 7 directed the organization of four special committees:

1. To study practicalities of big city politics and to devise a GOP campaign plan in these areas, under Ohio Republican Chairman Ray C. Bliss.
2. To spur establishment in every area and state of a Republican precinct security program for election day, under New Jersey National Committeeman Bernard M. Shanley.
3. To study state election laws and develop a model law of full equality to be recommended to states where

improvements are definitely needed, under Idaho National Committeeman Harley B. Markham.

4. A GOP voter registration program under Indiana National Committeewoman Ione F. Harrington.

### ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTE

John F. Kennedy Jan. 6 was formally declared elected President and Lyndon B. Johnson was formally declared elected Vice President at the joint session of Congress required by the Constitution for the counting of electoral votes. Vice President Richard M. Nixon presided over the session and said it was the first time in a century that the defeated Presidential candidate had presided over the session of Congress declaring the winner. (The last time was in 1861, when Vice President John Breckinridge declared the election of Abraham Lincoln).

"I don't think there could be a more striking or eloquent example of the stability of our constitutional system," Nixon said. "In our campaigns, no matter how hard-fought they may be, no matter how close the election may turn out to be, those who lose accept the verdict and support those who win." Nixon extended his "heartfelt best wishes" to Kennedy and Johnson "in a cause that is bigger than any man's ambition, greater than any party...the cause of freedom, of justice and peace for all mankind."

The electoral vote did not deviate from previously reported totals, based on the count of votes cast Dec. 19 in the separate states: Kennedy 303; Nixon 219; Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) 15. (1960 Weekly Report p. 1989, 1961 Weekly Report p. 21)

### ELECTION REFORMS

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) Jan. 9 proposed a Constitutional amendment (S J Res 23) to elect the President and Vice President by direct national vote, with voters casting a single ballot for both men. The amendment would also move the inauguration day of the President up to Dec. 1.

Mansfield also proposed a bill (S 227) to reimburse each major political party \$1,000,000 for radio and television campaign expenditures providing they hold their national nominating conventions on or after Sept. 1 of Presidential election years and that the number of convention delegates accorded each state be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives from that state combined.

Another Mansfield bill (S 228) would authorize federal financial assistance at a set rate to states to help them finance the conduct of Presidential preference primaries.

**RELATED DEVELOPMENT** -- Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, Jan. 6 introduced a bill (S 204) permanently revoking equal time requirements of section 315(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 as they apply to candidates for President and Vice President. (Weekly Report p. 21)

# Presidential Report

## TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S JAN. 12 STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

Following is the complete text of the State of the Union message transmitted to Congress Jan. 12 by President Eisenhower:

### TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Once again it is my Constitutional duty to assess the state of the Union.

On each such previous occasion during these past eight years I have outlined a forward course designed to achieve our mutual objective -- better America in a world of peace. This time my function is different.

The American people, in free election, have selected new leadership which soon will be entrusted with the management of our government. A new President shortly will lay before you his proposals to shape the future of our great land. To him, every citizen, whatever his political beliefs, prayerfully extends best wishes for good health and for wisdom and success in coping with the problems that confront our Nation.

For my part, I should like, first, to express to you of the Congress, my appreciation of your devotion to the common good and your friendship over these difficult years. I will carry with me pleasant memories of this association in endeavors profoundly significant to all our people.

We have been through a lengthy period in which the control over the executive and legislative branches of government has been divided between our two great political parties. Differences, of course, we have had, particularly in domestic affairs. But in a united determination to keep this Nation strong and free and to utilize our vast resources for the advancement of all mankind, we have carried America to unprecedented heights.

To this cooperative achievement I thank the American people and those in the Congress of both parties who have supported programs in the interest of our country.

I should also like to give special thanks for the devoted service of my associates in the Executive Branch and the hundreds of thousands of career employees who have implemented our diverse government programs.

\* \* \* \* \*

My second purpose is to review briefly the record of these past eight years in the hope that, out of the sum of these experiences, lessons will emerge that are useful to our Nation. Supporting this review are detailed reports from the several agencies and departments, all of which are now or will shortly be available to the Congress.

Throughout the world the years since 1953 have been a period of profound change. The human problems in the world grow more acute hour by hour; yet new gains in science and technology continually extend the promise of a better life. People yearn to be free, to govern themselves; yet a third of the people of the world have no freedom, do not govern themselves. The world recognizes the catastrophic nature of nuclear war; yet it sees the wondrous potential of nuclear peace.

During the period, the United States has forged ahead under a constructive foreign policy. The continuing goal is peace, liberty, and well-being -- for others as well as ourselves. The aspirations of all peoples are one -- peace with justice in freedom. Peace can only be attained collectively as peoples everywhere unite in their determination that liberty and well-being come to all mankind.

Yet while we have worked to advance national aspirations for freedom, a divisive force has been at work to divert that aspiration into dangerous channels. The Communist movement throughout the world exploits the natural striving of all to be free and attempts to subjugate men rather than free them. These activities have caused and are continuing to cause grave troubles in the world.

Here at home these have been times for careful adjustment of our economy from the artificial impetus of a hot war to constructive growth in a precarious peace. While building a new economic vitality without inflation, we have also increased public expenditures to keep abreast of the needs of a growing population and its attendant new problems, as well as our added international responsibilities. We have worked toward these ends in a context of shared responsibility -- conscious of the need for maximum scope to private effort and for State and local, as well as Federal, governmental action.

Success in designing and executing national purposes, domestically and abroad, can only come from a steadfast resolution that integrity in the operation of government and in our relations with each other be fully maintained. Only in this way could our spiritual goals be fully advanced.

### FOREIGN POLICY

On Jan. 20, 1953, when I took office, the United States was at war. Since the signing of the Korean Armistice in 1953, Americans have lived in peace in highly troubled times.

During the 1956 Suez crisis, the United States government strongly supported United Nations' action -- resulting in the ending of the hostilities in Egypt.

Again in 1958, peace was preserved in the Middle East despite new discord. Our government responded to the request of the friendly Lebanese Government for military help, and promptly withdrew American forces as soon as the situation was stabilized.

In 1958 our support of the Republic of China during the all-out bombardment of Quemoy restrained the Communist Chinese from attempting to invade the off-shore islands.

Although, unhappily, Communist penetration of Cuba is real and poses a serious threat, Communist dominated regimes have been deposed in Guatemala and Iran. The occupation of Austria has ended and the Trieste question has been settled.

Despite constant threats to its integrity, West Berlin has remained free.

Important advances have been made in building mutual security arrangements -- which lie at the heart of our hopes for future peace and security in the world. The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization has been established; the NATO alliance has been militarily strengthened; the Organization of American States has been further developed as an instrument of inter-American cooperation; the Anzus treaty has strengthened ties with Australia and New Zealand, and a mutual security treaty with Japan has been signed. In addition, the CENTO pact has been concluded, and while we are not officially a member of this alliance we have participated closely in its deliberations.

The "Atoms for Peace" proposal to the United Nations led to the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Our policy has been to push for enforceable programs of inspection against surprise attack, suspension of nuclear testing, arms reduction, and peaceful use of outer space.

The United Nations has been vigorously supported in all of its actions, including the condemnations of the wholesale murder of the people of Tibet by the Chinese Communists and the brutal Soviet repression of the people of Hungary, as well as the more recent UN actions in the Congo.

The United States took the initiative in negotiating the significant treaty to guarantee the peaceful use of vast Antarctica.

The United States Information Agency has been transformed into a greatly improved medium for explaining our policies and actions to audiences overseas, answering the lies of communist propaganda, and projecting a clearer image of American life and culture.

Cultural, technological and educational exchanges with the Soviet Union have been encouraged, and a comprehensive agreement

was made which authorized, among other things, the distribution of our Russian language magazine Amerika and the highly successful American Exhibition in Moscow.

This country has continued to withhold recognition of Communist China and to oppose vigorously the admission of this belligerent and unrepentant nation into the United Nations. Red China has yet to demonstrate that it deserves to be considered a "peace-loving" nation.

With communist imperialism held in check, constructive actions were undertaken to strengthen the economies of free world nations. The United States government has given sturdy support to the economic and technical assistance activities of the UN. This country stimulated a doubling of the capital of the World Bank and a 50 percent capital increase in the International Monetary Fund. The Development Loan Fund and the International Development Association were established. The United States also took the lead in creating the Inter-American Development Bank.

Vice President Nixon, Secretaries of State Dulles and Herter and I travelled extensively through the world for the purpose of strengthening the cause of peace, freedom, and international understanding. So rewarding were these visits that their very success became a significant factor in causing the Soviet Union to wreck the planned Summit Conference of 1960.

These vital programs must go on. New tactics will have to be developed, of course, to meet new situations, but the underlying principles should be constant. Our great moral and material commitments to collective security, deterrence of force, international law, negotiations that lead to self-enforcing agreements, and the economic interdependence of free nations should remain the cornerstone of a foreign policy that will ultimately bring permanent peace with justice in freedom to all mankind. The continuing need of all free nations today is for each to recognize clearly the essentiality of an unbreakable bond among themselves based upon a complete dedication to the principles of collective security, effective cooperation and peace with justice.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

For the first time in our nation's history we have consistently maintained in peacetime, military forces of a magnitude sufficient to deter and if need be to destroy predatory forces in the world.

Tremendous advances in strategic weapons systems have been made in the past eight years. Not until 1953 were expenditures on long-range ballistic missile programs even as much as a million dollars a year; today we spend ten times as much each day on these programs as was spent in all of 1952.

No guided ballistic missiles were operational at the beginning of 1953. Today many types give our armed forces unprecedented effectiveness. The explosive power of our weapons systems for all purposes is almost inconceivable.

Today the United States has operational Atlas missiles which can strike a target 5000 miles away in a half-hour. The Polaris weapons system became operational last fall and the Titan is scheduled to become so this year. Next year, more than a year ahead of schedule, a vastly improved ICBM, the solid propellant Minuteman, is expected to be ready.

Squadrons of accurate Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles are now operational. The Thor and Jupiter IRBMs based in forward areas can hit targets 1500 miles away in 18 minutes.

Aircraft which fly at speeds faster than sound were still in a developmental stage eight years ago. Today American fighting planes go twice the speed of sound. And either our B-58 Medium Range Jet Bomber or our B-52 Long Range Jet Bomber can carry more explosive power than was used by all combatants in World War II -- Allies and Axis combined.

Eight years ago we had no nuclear-powered ships. Today 49 nuclear warships have been authorized. Of these, 14 have been commissioned, including three of the revolutionary Polaris submarines. Our nuclear submarines have cruised under the North Pole and circumnavigated the earth while submerged. Sea warfare has been revolutionized, and the United States is far and away the leader.

Our tactical air units overseas and our aircraft carriers are alert; Army units, guarding the frontiers of freedom in Europe and the Far East, are in the highest state of readiness in peacetime history; our Marines, a third of whom are deployed in the

Far East, are constantly prepared for action; our Reserve establishment has maintained high standards of proficiency, and the Ready Reserve now numbers over 2.5 million citizen-soldiers.

The Department of Defense, a young and still evolving organization, has twice been improved and the line of command has been shortened in order to meet the demands of modern warfare. These major reorganizations have provided a more effective structure for unified planning and direction of the vast defense establishment. Gradual improvements in its structure and procedures are to be expected.

United States civil defense and nonmilitary defense capacity has been greatly strengthened and these activities have been consolidated in one federal agency.

The defense forces of our Allies now number five million men, several thousand combatant ships, and over 25,000 aircraft. Programs to strengthen these allies have been consistently supported by the Administration. U.S. military assistance goes almost exclusively to friendly nations on the rim of the communist world. This American contribution to nations who have the will to defend their freedom, but insufficient means, should be vigorously continued. Combined with our Allies, the free world now has a far stronger shield than we could provide alone.

Since 1953, our defense policy has been based on the assumption that the international situation would require heavy defense expenditures for an indefinite period to come, probably for years. In this protracted struggle, good management dictates that we resist overspending as resolutely as we oppose underspending. Every dollar uselessly spent on military mechanisms decreases our total strength and, therefore, our security. We must not return to the "crash-program" psychology of the past when each new feint by the Communists was responded to in panic. The "bomber gap" of several years ago was always a fiction, and the "missile gap" shows every sign of being the same.

The nation can ill afford to abandon a national policy which provides for a fully adequate and steady level of effort, designed for the long pull; a fast adjustment to new scientific and technological advances; a balanced force of such strength as to deter general war, to effectively meet local situations and to retaliate to attack and destroy the attacker; and a strengthened system of free world collective security.

#### THE ECONOMY

The expanding American economy passed the half-trillion dollar mark in gross national product early in 1960. The Nation's output of goods and services is now nearly 25 percent higher than in 1952.

In 1959, the average American family had an income of \$6,520, 15 percent higher in dollars of constant buying power than in 1952, and the real wages of American factory workers have risen 20 percent during the past eight years. These facts reflect the rising standard of individual and family well-being enjoyed by Americans.

Our Nation benefits also from a remarkable improvement in general industrial peace through strengthened processes of free collective bargaining. Time lost since 1952 because of strikes has been half that lost in the eight years prior to that date. Legislation now requires that union members have the opportunity for full participation in the affairs of their unions. The Administration supported the Landrum-Griffin Act, which I believe is greatly helpful to the vast bulk of American Labor and its leaders, and also is a major step in getting racketeers and gangsters out of labor-management affairs.

The economic security of working men and women has been strengthened by an extension of unemployment insurance coverage to 2.5 million ex-servicemen, 2.4 million Federal employees, and 1.2 million employees of small businesses, and by a strengthening of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. States have been encouraged to improve their unemployment compensation benefits, so that today average weekly benefits are 40 percent higher than in 1953.

Determined efforts have improved workers' safety standards. Enforceable safety standards have been established for longshoremen and ship repair workers; Federal Safety Councils have been increased from 14 to over 100; safety awards have been initiated, and a national construction safety program has been developed.

A major factor in strengthening our competitive enterprise system, and promoting economic growth, has been the vigorous enforcement of antitrust laws over the last eight years and a continuing effort to reduce artificial restraints on competition and trade and enhance our economic liberties. This purpose was also significantly advanced in 1953 when, as one of the first acts of this Administration, restrictive wage and price controls were ended.

An additional measure to strengthen the American system of competitive enterprise was the creation of the Small Business Administration in 1953 to assist existing small businesses and encourage new ones. This agency has approved over \$1 billion in loans, initiated a new program to provide long-term capital for small businesses, aided in setting aside \$3.5 billion in government contracts for award to small business concerns, and brought to the attention of individual businessmen, through programs of information and education, new developments in management and production techniques. Since 1952, important tax revisions have been made to encourage small businesses.

Many major improvements in the Nation's transportation system have been made:

- After long years of debate, the dream of a great St. Lawrence Seaway, opening the heartland of America to ocean commerce, has been fulfilled.
- The new Federal Aviation Agency is fostering greater safety in air travel.

The largest public construction program in history -- the 41,000 mile national system of Interstate and Defense highways -- has been pushed rapidly forward. Twenty-five percent of this system is now open to traffic.

Efforts to help every American build a better life have included also a vigorous program for expanding our trade with other nations. A 4-year renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was passed in 1958, and a continuing and rewarding effort has been made to persuade other countries to remove restrictions against our exports. A new export expansion program was launched in 1960, inaugurating improvement of export credit insurance and broadening research and information programs to awaken Americans to business opportunities overseas. These actions and generally prosperous conditions abroad have helped push America's export trade to a level of \$20 billion in 1960.

Although intermittent declines in economic activity persist as a problem in our enterprise system, recent downturns have been moderate and of short duration. There is, however, little room for complacency. Currently our economy is operating at high levels, but unemployment rates are higher than any of us would like, and chronic pockets of high unemployment persist. Clearly, continued sound and broadly shared economic growth remains a major national objective toward which we must strive through joint private and public efforts.

If government continues to work to assure every American the fullest opportunity to develop and utilize his ability and talent, it will be performing one of its most vital functions, that of advancing the welfare and protecting the dignity, rights, and freedom of all Americans.

#### FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

In January 1953, the consumer's dollar was worth only 52 cents in terms of the food, clothing, shelter and other items it would buy compared to 1939. Today, the inflationary spiral which had raised the cost of living by 36 percent between 1946 and 1952 has all but ceased and the value of the dollar virtually stabilized.

In 1954 we had the largest tax cut in history, amounting to \$7.4 billion annually, of which over 62 percent went to individuals mostly in the small income brackets.

This Administration has directed constant efforts toward fiscal responsibility. Balanced budgets have been sought when the economy was advancing, and a rigorous evaluation of spending programs has been maintained at all times. Resort to deficit financing in prosperous times could easily erode international confidence in the dollar and contribute to inflation at home. In this belief, I shall submit a balanced budget for fiscal 1962 to the Congress next week.

There has been a firm policy of reducing government competition with private enterprise. This has resulted in the discontinuance of some 2,000 commercial industrial installations and

in addition the curtailment of approximately 550 industrial installations operated directly by government agencies.

Also an aggressive surplus disposal program has been carried on to identify and dispose of unneeded government-owned real property. This has resulted in the addition of a substantial number of valuable properties to local tax rolls, and a significant monetary return to the government.

Earnest and persistent attempts have been made to strengthen the position of state and local governments and thereby to stop the dangerous drift toward centralization of governmental power in Washington.

Significant strides have been made in increasing the effectiveness of government. Important new agencies have been established, such as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Federal Aviation Agency, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Council of Economic Advisers was reconstituted.

The operation of our postal system has been modernized to get better and more efficient service. Modernized handling of local mail now brings next-day delivery to 168 million people in our population centers, expanded carrier service now accommodates 9.3 million families in the growing suburbs, and 1.4 million families have been added to the rural delivery service. Common sense dictates that the Postal Service should be on a self-financing basis.

The concept of a trained and dedicated government career service has been strengthened by the provision of life and health insurance benefits, a vastly improved retirement system, a new merit promotion program, and the first effective incentive awards program. With no sacrifice in efficiency, Federal civilian employment since 1953 has been reduced by over a quarter of a million persons.

I am deeply gratified that it was under the urging of this Administration that Alaska and Hawaii became our 49th and 50th States.

#### AGRICULTURE

Despite the difficulties of administering Congressional programs which apply outmoded prescriptions and which aggravate rather than solve problems, the past eight years brought notable advances in agriculture.

Total agricultural assets are approximately \$200 billion -- up \$36 billion in eight years.

Farm owner equities are at the near record high of \$174 billion.

Farm ownership is at a record high with fewer farmers in a tenant and sharecropper status than at any time in our nation's history.

The "Food-for-Peace" program has demonstrated how surplus of American food and fiber can be effectively used to feed and clothe the needy abroad. Aided by this humanitarian program, total agricultural exports have grown from \$2.8 billion in 1953 to an average of about \$4 billion annually for the past three years. For 1960, exports are estimated at \$4.5 billion, the highest volume on record. Under the Food-for-Peace program, the largest wheat transaction in history was consummated with India in 1960.

The problems of low-income farm families received systematic attention for the first time in the Rural Development Program. This program has gone forward in 39 States, yielding higher incomes and a better living for rural people most in need.

The Rural Electrification Administration has helped meet the growing demand for power and telephones in agricultural areas. Ninety-seven percent of all farms now have central station electric power. Dependence upon federal financing should no longer be necessary.

The Farm Credit Administration has been made an independent agency more responsive to the farmer's needs.

The search for new uses for our farm abundance and to develop new crops for current needs has made major progress. Agricultural research appropriations have increased by 171 percent since 1953.

Farmers are being saved approximately \$80 million a year by the repeal in 1956 of federal taxes on gasoline used in tractors and other machinery.

Since 1953, appropriations have been doubled for county agents, home agents and the Extension Service.

Eligibility for Social Security benefits has been extended to farmers and their families.

Yet in certain aspects our agricultural surplus situation is increasingly grave. For example, our wheat stocks now total 1.3 billion bushels. If we did not harvest one bushel of wheat in this coming year, we would still have all we could eat, all we could sell abroad, all we could give away, and still have a substantial carry-over. Extraordinary costs are involved just in management and disposal of this burdensome surplus. Obviously important adjustments must still come. Congress must enact additional legislation to permit wheat and other farm commodities to move into regular marketing channels in an orderly manner and at the same time afford the needed price protection to the farmer. Only then will agriculture again be free, sound, and profitable.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

New emphasis has been placed on the care of our national parks. A ten year development program of our National Park System -- Mission 66 -- was initiated and 633,000 acres of park land have been added since 1953.

Appropriations for fish and wildlife operations have more than doubled. Thirty-five new refuges, containing 11,342,000 acres, have been added to the national wildlife management system.

Our Nation's forests have been improved at the most rapid rate in history.

The largest sustained effort in water resources development in our history has taken place. In the field of reclamation alone, over 50 new projects, or project units, have been authorized since 1953 -- including the billion dollar Colorado River Storage Project. When all these projects have been completed they will have a storage capacity of nearly 43 million acre-feet -- an increase of 50 percent over the Bureau of Reclamation's storage capacity in mid-1953. In addition, since 1953 over 450 new navigation, flood control and multiple purpose projects of the Corps of Engineers have been started, costing nearly 6 billion dollars.

Soil and water conservation has been advanced as never before. One hundred forty-one projects are now being constructed under the Watershed Protection Program.

Hydroelectric power has been impressively developed through a policy which recognizes that the job to be done requires comprehensive development by Federal, State, and local governments and private enterprise. Teamwork is essential to achieve this objective.

The Federal Columbia River power system has grown from two multipurpose dams with a 2.6 million kilowatt capacity to 17 multipurpose projects completed or under construction with an ultimate installed capacity of 8.1 million kilowatts. After years of negotiation, a Columbia River Storage Development agreement with Canada now opens the way for early realization of unparalleled power, flood control and resource conservation benefits for the Pacific Northwest. A treaty implementing this agreement will shortly be submitted to the Senate.

A farsighted and highly successful program for meeting urgent water needs is being carried out by converting salt water to fresh water. A 75 percent reduction in the cost of this process has already been realized.

Continuous resource development is essential for our expanding economy. We must continue vigorous, combined federal, state and private programs, at the same time preserving to the maximum extent possible our natural and scenic heritage for future generations.

#### EDUCATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

The National Defense Education Act of 1958 is already a milestone in the history of American education. It provides broad opportunities for the intellectual development of all children by strengthening courses of study in science, mathematics, and foreign languages, by developing new graduate programs to train additional teachers, and by providing loans for young people who need financial help to go to college.

The Administration proposed on numerous occasions a broad new five-year program of federal aid to help overcome the classroom shortage in public elementary and secondary schools. Recommendations were also made to give assistance to colleges

and universities for the construction of academic and residential buildings to meet future enrollment increases.

This Administration greatly expanded federal loans for building dormitories for students, teachers, and nurses training, a program assisting in the construction of approximately 200,000 living accommodations during the past 8 years.

There has been a vigorous acceleration of health, resource and education programs designed to advance the role of the American Indian in our society. Last fall, for example, 91 percent of the Indian children between the ages of 6 and 18 on reservations were enrolled in school. This is a rise of 12 percent since 1953.

In the field of science and technology, startling strides have been made by the new National Aeronautics and Space Administration. In little more than two years, NASA has successfully launched meteorological satellites, such as Tiros I and Tiros II, that promise to revolutionize methods of weather forecasting; demonstrated the feasibility of satellites for global communications by the successful launching of Echo I, produced an enormous amount of valuable scientific data, such as the discovery of the Van Allen Radiation Belt; successfully launched deep-space probes that maintained communication over the greatest range man has ever tracked; and made real progress toward the goal of manned space flights.

These achievements unquestionably make us preeminent today in space exploration for the betterment of mankind. I believe the present organizational arrangements in this area, with the revisions proposed last year, are completely adequate for the tasks ahead.

Americans can look forward to new achievements in space exploration. The near future will hold such wonders as the orbital flight of an astronaut, the landing of instruments on the moon, the launching of the powerful giant Saturn rocket vehicles, and the reconnaissance of Mars and Venus by unmanned vehicles.

The application of atomic energy to industry, agriculture, and medicine has progressed from hope and experiment to reality. American industry and agriculture are making increasing use of radioisotopes to improve manufacturing, testing, and crop-raising. Atomic energy has improved the ability of the healing professions to combat disease, and holds promise for an eventual increase in man's life span.

Education, science, technology and balanced programs of every kind -- these are the roadways to progress. With appropriate federal support, the States and localities can assure opportunities for achieving excellence at all levels of the educational system; and with the Federal Government continuing to give whole-hearted support to basic scientific research and technology, we can expect to maintain our position of leadership in the world.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS

The first consequential federal Civil Rights legislation in 85 years was enacted by Congress on recommendation of the Administration in 1957 and 1960.

A new Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice has already moved to enforce constitutional rights in such areas as voting and the elimination of Jim Crow laws.

Greater equality of job opportunity in federal employment and employment with federal contractors has been effectively provided through the President's Committees on Government Contracts and Government Employment Practices.

The Civil Rights Commission has undertaken important surveys in the fields of housing, voting, and education.

Segregation has been abolished in the Armed Forces, in Veterans' Hospitals, in all federal employment, and throughout the District of Columbia -- administratively accomplished progress in this field that is unmatched in America's recent history.

This pioneering work in civil rights must go on. Not only because discrimination is morally wrong, but also because its impact is more than national -- it is world-wide.

#### HEALTH AND WELFARE

Federal medical research expenditures have increased more than fourfold since 1954.

A vast variety of the approaches known to medical science has been explored to find better methods of treatment and prevention of major diseases, particularly heart diseases, cancer, and mental illness.

The control of air and water pollution has been greatly strengthened.

Americans now have greater protection against harmful, unclean, or misrepresented foods, drugs, or cosmetics through a strengthened Food and Drug Administration and by new legislation which requires that food additives be proved safe for human consumption before use.

A newly established Federal Radiation Council, along with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, analyzes and coordinates information regarding radiological activities which affect the public health.

Medical manpower has been increased by federal grants for teaching and research.

Construction of new medical facilities has been stepped up and extended to include nursing homes, diagnostic and treatment centers, and rehabilitation facilities.

The vocational rehabilitation program has been significantly expanded. About 90,000 handicapped people are now being rehabilitated annually so they are again able to earn their own living with self-respect and dignity.

New legislation provides for better medical care for the needy aged, including those older persons, who, while otherwise self-sufficient, need help in meeting their health care costs. The Administration recommended a major expansion of this effort.

The coverage of the Social Security Act has been broadened since 1953 to make 11 million additional people eligible for retirement, disability or survivor benefits for themselves or their dependents, and the Social Security benefits have been substantially improved.

Grants to the states for maternal and child welfare services have been increased.

The states, aided by federal grants, now assist some 6 million needy people through the programs of Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Totally and Permanently Disabled.

#### HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

More houses have been built during the past eight years -- over nine million -- than during any previous eight years in history.

An historic new approach -- Urban Renewal -- now replaces piecemeal thrusts at slum pockets and urban blight. Communities engaged in urban renewal have doubled and renewal projects have more than tripled since 1953. An estimated 68 projects in 50 cities will be completed by the end of the current fiscal year; another 577 projects will be underway, and planning for 310 more will be in process. A total of \$2 billion in federal grants will ultimately be required to finance these 955 projects.

New programs have been initiated to provide more and better housing for elderly people. Approximately 25,000 units especially designed for the elderly have been built, started, or approved in the past three years.

For the first time, because of federal help and encouragement 90 metropolitan areas and urban regions and 1140 smaller towns throughout the country are making comprehensive development plans for their future growth and development.

American communities have been helped to plan water and sanitation systems and schools through planning advances for 1600 public works projects with a construction cost of nearly \$2 billion.

Mortgage insurance on individual homes has been greatly expanded. During the past eight years, the Federal Housing Administration alone insured over 2½ million home mortgages valued at \$27 billion, and in addition, insured more than ten million property improvement loans.

The Federal Government must continue to provide leadership in order to make our cities and communities better places in which to live, work, and raise families, but without usurping rightful local authority, replacing individual responsibility, or stifling private initiative.

#### IMMIGRATION

Over 32,000 victims of Communist tyranny in Hungary were brought to our shores, and at this time our country is working to assist refugees from tyranny in Cuba.

Since 1953, the waiting period for naturalization applicants has been reduced from 18 months to 45 days.

The Administration also has made legislative recommendations to liberalize existing restrictions upon immigration while still safeguarding the national interest. It is imperative that our immigration policy be in the finest American tradition of providing a haven for oppressed peoples and fully in accord with our obligation as a leader of the free world.

#### VETERANS

In discharging the nation's obligation to our veterans, during the past eight years there have been:

The readjustment of World War II veterans was completed, and the five million Korean conflict veterans were assisted in achieving successful readjustment to civilian life;

Increases in compensation benefits for all eligible veterans with service connected disabilities;

Higher non-service connected pension benefits for needy veterans;

Greatly improved benefits to survivors of veterans dying in or as a result of service;

Authorization, by Presidential directive, of an increase in the number of beds available for sick and disabled veterans;

Development of a 12-year, \$900 million construction program to modernize and improve our veterans hospitals;

New modern techniques brought into the administration of Veterans Affairs to provide the highest quality service possible to those who have defended us.

#### CONCLUSION

In concluding my final message to the Congress, it is fitting to look back to my first -- to the aims and ideals I set forth on Feb. 2, 1953: To use America's influence in world affairs to advance the cause of peace and justice, to conduct the affairs of the Executive Branch with integrity and efficiency, to encourage creative initiative in our economy, and to work toward the attainment of the well-being and equality of opportunity of all citizens.

Equally, we have honored our commitment to pursue and attain specific objectives. Among them, as stated eight years ago: strengthening of the mutual security program; development of world trade and commerce; ending of hostilities in Korea; creation of a powerful deterrent force; practicing fiscal responsibility; checking the menace of inflation; reducing the tax burden; providing an effective internal security program; developing and conserving our natural resources; reducing governmental interference in the affairs of the farmer; strengthening and improving services by the Department of Labor, and the vigilant guarding of civil and social rights.

I do not close this message implying that all is well -- that all problems are solved. For progress implies both new and continuing problems and, unlike Presidential administrations, problems rarely have terminal dates.

Abrroad, there is the continuing Communist threat to the freedom of Berlin, an explosive situation in Laos, the problems caused by Communist penetration of Cuba, as well as the many problems connected with the development of the new nations in Africa. These areas, in particular, call for delicate handling and constant review.

At home, several conspicuous problems remain: promoting higher levels of employment, with special emphasis on areas in which heavy unemployment has persisted; continuing to provide for steady economic growth and preserving a sound currency; bringing our balance of payments into more reasonable equilibrium and continuing a high level of confidence in our national and international systems; eliminating heavily excessive surpluses of a few farm commodities; and overcoming deficiencies in our health and educational programs.

Our goal always has been to add to the spiritual, moral, and material strength of our nation. I believe we have done this. But it is a process that must never end. Let us pray that leaders of both the near and distant future will be able to keep the nation strong and at peace, that they will advance the well-being of all our people, that they will lead us on to still higher moral standards, and that, in achieving these goals, they will maintain a reasonable balance between private and governmental responsibility.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

## OTHER STATEMENTS

Resignations listed below are effective Jan. 20, 1961, unless otherwise noted. (For earlier statements, see 1960 Weekly Report p. 1924.)

Dec. 2 -- Executive order establishing the Interdepartmental Highway Safety Board.

Dec. 2 -- Executive order authorizing the Secretary of State to prescribe rules and regulations governing the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System.

Dec. 2 -- Acceptance of the resignation of Gordon M. Tiffany as Staff Director of the Commission on Civil Rights.

Dec. 7 -- Proclamation inviting "all of the people of our country to take a direct and active part in the Centennial of the Civil War."

Dec. 7 -- Statement by White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty that naval vessels and aircraft, ordered Nov. 7 to patrol the Caribbean at the request of Guatemala and Nicaragua to prevent "Communist directed" attacks, had been ordered to return to normal operations following statements from those countries that the emergency had passed.

Dec. 7 -- Acceptance of the resignation of George Cochran Doub as Assistant Attorney General.

Dec. 9 -- Letter expressing appreciation to Francis Cardinal Spellman for a contribution of \$10,000 to aid Cuban refugees in the United States.

Dec. 13 -- Acceptance of the resignation of Amory Houghton as Ambassador to France.

Dec. 14 -- Message to New Zealand Prime Minister Keith Holyoake congratulating him on assumption of office Dec. 12 and reaffirming close cooperation between New Zealand and the United States.

Dec. 16 -- Proclamation fixing the quota for imports on Cuban sugar at zero for the first quarter of 1961.

Dec. 19 -- Acceptance of the resignation of James W. Barco as Deputy Representative of the United States to the United Nations.

Dec. 20 -- White House Citation accompanying the award of the national security medal to Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Robert Murphy.

Dec. 20 -- Letter to Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller authorizing him to take charge of the United States exhibit for the New York World's Fair and to organize an appropriate advisory group.

Dec. 21 -- Proclamation establishing an immigration quota of 100 for the newly independent Republic of Mauritania.

Dec. 21 -- Citation honoring James Forbis Brownlee.

Dec. 22 -- Message to Brazil President Juscelino Kubitschek honoring Brazilians who died in World War II.

Dec. 22 -- White House announcement of the appointment of a 15 member Presidential Railroad Commission to study the railway industry dispute over work rules and practices.

Dec. 23 -- Proclamation designating restricted waters under the Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960.

Dec. 23 -- Remarks at the lighting of the National Christmas Tree.

Dec. 24 -- Proclamation adjusting imports of petroleum and petroleum products.

Dec. 24 -- White House Statement amending a Proclamation which established a mandatory control program for adjusting and regulating imports of crude oil by requiring the Secretary of the Interior to make corrective adjustments in the program.

Dec. 24 -- Acceptance of the resignation of Dempster McIntosh as Ambassador to Colombia, effective Dec. 31.

Dec. 24 -- Memorandum to Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker informing him that the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Company should discontinue the commercial operations of the Panama Line by Feb. 10.

Dec. 28 -- Proclamation establishing new tariff rates for imports of certain woolen and worsted fabrics.

Dec. 28 -- Acceptance of the resignation of Judge Lawrence E. Walsh as Deputy Attorney General.

Dec. 29 -- Acceptance of the resignation of T. Keith Glennan as Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Dec. 30 -- Acceptance of the resignation of Sumner G. Whittier as Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

Dec. 30 -- Acceptance of the resignation of Leo A. Hoegh as Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

Dec. 31 -- Acceptance of the resignation of John Hay Whitney as Ambassador to Great Britain.

Jan. 1 -- White House Statement that the President had directed the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to take the lead in the Executive Branch in the development of communications satellites for commercial civil requirements.

Jan. 1 -- Acceptance of the resignation of Arthur E. Summerfield as Postmaster General.

Jan. 2 -- Acceptance of the resignation of Frederick H. Mueller as Secretary of Commerce.

Jan. 3 -- Acceptance of the resignations of George W. Beadle as a member of the Science Advisory Committee; Vance Brand as Managing Director of the Development Loan Fund; Bertha Adkins as Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; George M. Moore as Assistant Postmaster General, Bureau of Transportation; Parke M. Banta as General Counsel of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Philip McCallum as Administrator of the Small Business Administration; and Perkins McGuire as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Supply and Logistics. The Moore and Beadle resignations were effective Dec. 31.

Jan. 3 -- White House announcement that the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service would be presented to Bert B. Barnes, Assistant Postmaster General, Bureau of Operations, Post Office Department; Wilbur S. Hinman, Jr., Technical Director, Diamond Ordnance Fuze Laboratories, Department of the Army; Frederick J. Lawton, Commissioner, U.S. Civil Service Commission; Richard E. McArdele, Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; and William R. McCauley, Director, Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor.

Jan. 4 -- Statement by Press Secretary James C. Hagerty that the termination of diplomatic relations with Cuba had no effect on the status of the U.S. naval station at Guantanamo.

Jan. 4 -- Message to King of the Federation of Malaya Tuanku Syed Putra congratulating him on his installation as Chief of State and reaffirming friendship between Malaya and the United States.

Jan. 4 -- Acceptance of the resignation of Douglas Dillon as Under Secretary of State, effective Jan. 4.

Jan. 4 -- Acceptance of the resignation of Franklin Floete as Administrator of the General Services Administration.

Jan. 5 -- White House Statement marking the opening of the Civil War Centennial Jan. 8.

Jan. 5 -- Acceptance of the resignation of John A. McCone as Chairman, United States Atomic Energy Commission.

Jan. 5 -- Acceptance of the resignation of Ezra Taft Benson as Secretary of Agriculture.

Jan. 6 -- Executive order establishing the administration of the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended.

Jan. 6 -- Remarks at a Republican National Committee Luncheon, Washington, D.C.

Jan. 6 -- Letter to National Science Foundation Director Alan T. Waterman paying tribute to "the effective job" of the Foundation.

Jan. 6 -- Letter to Chairman of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy Archibald J. Carey expressing appreciation and admiration for a Committee report.

Jan. 6 -- Acceptance of the resignations of George T. Moore as Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Philip A. Ray as Under Secretary of Commerce; John J. Allen, Jr. as Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation; and Glenn L. Emmons as Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

Jan. 7 -- Remarks at troop review ceremonies, Fort Gordon, Ga.

Jan. 8 -- Acceptance of the resignation of Thomas S. Gates as Secretary of Defense.

Jan. 9 -- Message to Turkey Chief of State Cemal Gursel on the occasion of the opening of the Turkish Constituent Assembly.

Jan. 9 -- Acceptance of the resignations of James P. Mitchell as Secretary of Labor; James C. Hagerty as White House Press Secretary; Eric H. Hagar as Legal Advisor, Department of State; Gerard C. Smith as Assistant Secretary of State for Policy Planning; and George B. Kistiakowsky as Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology.

CQ Senate Vote 1.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote No. 6)

Senate Refers Proposed Rule 22 Change to Committee

1. S Res 4. Anderson (D N.M.) proposal to revise Rule 22 to enable three-fifths of the Senators voting, instead of two-thirds, to invoke cloture, shutting off debate on any matter. Mansfield (D Mont.)-Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to refer S Res 4 to Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. Agreed to 50-46 (D 32-31; R 18-15), Jan. 11, 1960.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.		Y		Vote No.		Y		Vote No.		Y	
Yea		50		Yea		32		Yea		18	
Nay		46		Nay		31		Nay		15	

ALABAMA		INDIANA		NEBRASKA							
Hill	Y	Hartke	N	Curtis		Y					
Sparkman	Y	Capehart	Y	Hruska		Y					
ARKANSAS	Y	IOWA		Bible		Y					
Bartlett	Y	Hickenlooper	Y	Cannon		N					
Gruening	N	Miller	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE							
ARKANSAS		KANSAS		Bridges		Y					
Fulbright	Y	Carlson	Y	Cotton		Y					
McClellan	Y	Schoeppel	Y	NEW JERSEY							
CALIFORNIA		KENTUCKY		Williams		N					
Engle	N	Cooper		Case		N					
Kuchel	N	Morton	N	ANDERSON		Y					
COLORADO		LOUISIANA		NEW YORK							
Carroll	N	Ellender	Y	Javits		N					
Allott	N	Long	Y	Keating		N					
CONNECTICUT		MAINE		NORTH CAROLINA							
Dodd	N	Muskie	N	EVIN		Y					
Bush	N	Smith	N	Jordan		Y					
DELAWARE		MARYLAND		NORTH DAKOTA							
Boggs	N	Beall	N	Burdick		N					
Williams	Y	Butler	Y	Young		Y					
FLORIDA		MASSACHUSETTS		OHIO							
Holland	Y	Smith	N	Lausche		N					
Smathers	Y	Saltonstall	Y	Young		X					
GEORGIA		MICHIGAN		OKLAHOMA							
Russell	Y	Hart	N	Kerr		Y					
Talmadge	Y	McNamara	N	Monroney		Y					
HAWAII		MINNESOTA		OREGON							
Long	Y	Humphrey	N	Morse		N					
Fong	N	McCarthy	N	Neuberger		N					
IDAHO	Y	MISSISSIPPI		PENNSYLVANIA							
Church	N	Eastland	Y	Clark		N					
Dworsak	Y	Stennis	Y	Scott		N					
ILLINOIS		MISSOURI		RHODE ISLAND							
Douglas	N	Long	N	Pastore		N					
Dirksen	Y	Symington	N	Pell		N					
		MONTANA									
		Mansfield	Y								
		Metcalf	N								

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

## Kennedy's Promises

From his acceptance speech to the eve of his election, President-elect John F. Kennedy made

220 specific statements of policy which he implicitly or explicitly promised to carry out if elected. Congressional Quarterly totaled his promises by analyzing transcripts of all his speeches, radio-TV debates and public letters and its Fact Sheet lists each apparent promise by category and date. Among them: seven items given "priority" ratings; 15 promises in National Security; 54 in Foreign Policy; 41 in Labor and Welfare; 21 in Agriculture; 24 in Natural Resources; 14 in Commerce; 16 in Economic Policy; 35 in General Government and Judiciary. (Page 32)

## Senate Rules

On the seventh day of debate, the Senate firmly disposed of its biennial quarrel over efforts to amend Rule 22, by voting 50-46 to refer the entire issue to committee. Majority Leader Mansfield assured the vanquished reformers that an acceptable revision of Rule 22 would be reported and brought to a vote later in the session. But the liberals, whose strategy had hinged on the parliamentary rulings of Vice President Nixon, freely predicted that no reform was likely under Nixon's successor, Lyndon B. Johnson. Across the Capitol, meanwhile, the fight to reform the House Rules Committee remained at a standstill. (Page 31)

## Conference on Aging

Following charges that the White House Conference on Aging was "stacked" with delegates opposed to providing medical care for the aged through Social Security, the conference fooled the critics and came up with a final recommendation in favor of Social Security financing. Controversy over the medical care issue highlighted the meeting Jan. 9-12 but the conference also made recommendations on other legislative issues such as adjusting O.A.S.D.I. benefits to inflation, liberalizing Social Security retirement tests, expanding housing programs for the aged and increasing federal funds for hospital construction. (Page 43)

## Task Force Reports

President-elect Kennedy's task force on the 1961 economic outlook Jan. 5 submitted a report calling for additional federal spending of \$3 billion to \$5 billion in fiscal 1962 to pull the economy out of its current "recession".... The President-elect's task force on education Jan. 6 recommended the most expensive federal aid to education program in recent years. A CQ story summarizes the major recommendations of the reports. (Pages 44-45)

### Bills Introduced

Members of Congress introduced more than 3,000 bills in the first week and a half of the 1961 session, a large proportion familiar proposals with legislative histories stretching back as much as five years. Congressional Quarterly's story identifies the proposals with massive sponsorship, or of unusual interest. (Page ii)

## State of the Union

Congress Jan. 12 received President Eisenhower's farewell State of the Union message. It was the second time in his eight-year Administration he failed to deliver it in person - also having had it read for him in 1956 when he was recovering from a heart attack. The message reviewed his Administration, said the country had forged ahead at home and abroad. He warned however, that the Communist menace abroad left "little room for complacency." (Page 53)

## Committee Roundup

The Senate completed its Democratic assignments to standing committees, and liberals lost in their efforts to cut the conservative majority on two key committees -- Finance and Judiciary. The assignments were in keeping with the leadership's stated policy of giving a major committee post to every Democrat, including freshmen.... Efforts to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee appeared likely once more, set off by a letter to his colleagues from Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.). (Pages 49-51)

### Roll-Call Vote

SENATE: Referral of Rule 22 revision to Committee, page 59.

